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ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

MR. DISRAELI IN SCOTLAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1873.

M. Disraeli has taken the people of Glasgow by storm. Glasgow is a great city, and deserves to be a great city, because it has made itself one. Originally, as everybody knows, the Clyde was only a little streamlet, but the people of Glasgow set to work to make it a river, and, in return, the river has made their fortune. They have sunk vast sums of money in deepening the Clyde and making it navigable by big ships, but in the end they have been fully repaid. Yet, though Glasgow is a prosperous and wealthy place, the third port, and fourth or fifth of the great cities of the United Kingdom, it has never been much taken notice of by the rest of the world. It is nearly always wrapped in wet mist, and though, as Hawthorne said, a stately city, it is not a pleasant place to live in. Travelers usually rush through it, or are content with spending a single night there. Edinburgh is the nominal capital of Scotland, and its romantic appearance and historical and academical associations are more attractive than the thriving but sombre aspect of the rival city in the west. Thus it happens that Glasgow is particularly grateful for any little attention that may be paid to it from the outside, and Mr. Disraeli certainly laid himself out to please it. He protested that Glasgow was a great city, and the people of Glasgow feel sure that he must be a great man. He gave shrewd, practical advice—commonplace enough, perhaps, but still disguised in an ornate and flowing style—to the students, and at the banquet in the evening he affected the deepest interest in the prospects of the money market. All that he said flattered and tickled his hearers. He told them that the way to get on was to study the spirit of the age, to acquire self-confidence, and not to be dispirited by failures at the beginning; and this was like holding up a mirror to the Scotch character, which is known to be self-confident and persistent, and which is usually associated with a very accurate perception of the way the wind blows when personal advancement is in question. Mr. Disraeli has a good reason for being civil to Glasgow. It returns three members to the House of Commons: and three-cornered constituencies come under the operation of the cumulative vote, by which a minority, by clubbing its votes, or, as it is called, plumping, is enabled to get a share of the representation. Mr. Disraeli has now made it certain that at the next election Glasgow will send up a Conservative to break the monotony of its Radicalism. For a long time the Scotch were under the thraldom of the great lairds, who returned their own nominees. Resentment at this oppression naturally produced Radicalism; and since the Reform bill of 1833 Scotland has been the most Radical part of the Kingdom. But now the tide is turning. The middle class, having achieved their independence as regards the lairds, are getting to be very much alarmed lest they should fall under a new and more terrible tyranny on the part of the working classes; and consequently they are turning Conservative on their own account. The same story, indeed, is being repeated in all parts of the land.

IRISH HOME RULE.

The Irish Home Rulers have just been holding a conference in Dublin, and have passed a number of resolutions and constituted themselves into a league. The conference has been poorly attended, and the leaders of the movement were for the most part either obscure, unknown persons, or persons who are known, but certainly not to their credit. One is the Protestant editor and proprietor of an Ultramontane organ. Another has been mixed up with equivocal—or perhaps I should say unequivocal—banking speculations, and to which the English Court of Chancery has used some harsh expressions. Another, though a skillful advocate, is notorious as a drunkard and gambler; and I might go through the list without finding a single man whose personal character commands respect or confidence. Judging the movement merely by the reputation and status of the sort of people who have played the most conspicuous part in this conference, the English press is, no doubt, justified in treating it with ridicule and contempt. The speakers wrangled with each other, spent a great deal of time in denouncing the reporters for not doing justice to their eloquence, and showed clearly enough that they had hardly two ideas in common as to what should be done when they had achieved the political independence of their country. There cannot, however, be a greater mistake than to measure the vitality and importance of such a movement by the personal reputations or rantipole talk of the men who take the lead of it in public. Cobbett used to say that that, if all the writers for the London newspapers could only be paraded one afternoon in Hyde Park, their influence would be at an end; but Cobbett forgot that the influence of the press depends less on the character of those who write the articles than on the number of those who believe in them. And it is the same with political agitation. The strength of Irish Home Rule movement lies not in its head, but in its tail; and the next general election will probably exhibit some extraordinary results as regards the representation of Ireland. The Home Rulers actually in the House of Commons are something over a dozen; but after the next elections this number will almost certainly be found to have been doubled and perhaps trebled. I hear on good private authority that it is useless for any candidate to think of offering himself in the south of Ireland who cannot screw himself up to the profession of Home Rule opinions. Just at present, when political parties are beginning to be so nicely balanced in the House of Commons, the existence of a compact phalanx of Home Rulers in its midst will undoubtedly be a serious embarrassment to the Government, and may produce some startling consequences. The programme of the Home Rule League is to the effect that the Irish should, by means of an Irish Parliament and Irish executive, have the exclusive management of their own local affairs and local taxation, while imperial affairs should be managed by the imperial Parliament and Government, a "just share" of the imperial expenses being paid by Ireland. If this scheme were ever to be carried out, the practical effect would be to establish Ireland as an independent State, which would be able from time to time to demand its own price for its assent to imperial measures. There is no reason to suppose that there is any desire in Ireland for separation from Great Britain; but the Roman Catholic hierarchy see that their best chance of coercing the English Government is by consolidating their local supremacy in Ireland, and the Irish generally are under the impression—an impression justified by past experience—that they have only to make themselves extremely disagreeable, and to frighten the Ministry, in order to obtain a sop of some kind or other.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

It is clear that the Ashantee war is destined to be a costly one as regards officers. In both the engagements that have taken place officers have had to bear the brunt of the battle, and have suffered accordingly. There is every reason to fear that it will be an extravagant war in this respect, especially when we consider the quality of the officers who have been or are being sent out. Sir Garnet Wolseley, who goes on foot with the troops, and may be picked off at any moment, is supposed to be the Wellington of the future, the hope of the British Army. There were three Victoria Cross men with him in the raid on Essaman. Col. McLean, Sir Garnet Wolseley's Chief of the Staff, who has been badly wounded, and, it is feared, disabled, is also an officer of high reputation and great promise. Sir Archibald Alison, eldest son of the historian of Europe, and Assistant Adjutant General of the Division at Aldershot, is named as Col. McLean's successor. Two battalions of infantry sailed last night in the Himalaya and Tamar troop-ships; the Forty-second Highlanders are under orders to hold themselves in readiness for active service; another battalion of the Rifles has also had notice that it may be wanted, and two other battalions will probably receive a similar intimation. Certainly the Government cannot be accused of want of promptitude or vigor. The object is, of course, to overwhelm the Ashantees before the rainy weather sets in, when the white troops must quit the country.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Some apprehensions are entertained as to the health of Prince Leopold. He has been able to go out for a carriage airing, but the doctors will not allow him to attempt the long journey southward, and the court is, therefore, for the present, detained indefinitely at Balmoral. The malady from which the Prince is suffering is hemorrhage, arising from the extreme thinness of the veins and skin, through which the blood forces its way. It was hoped that when the Prince grew up to manhood this weakness would disappear; but next April he will be twenty-one, and as the disorder still continues, and in an aggravated form, it is natural that there should be a good deal of anxiety on his account. There have been heavy falls of snow at Braemar; all the hills are crested with white, and the lochs are frozen over. There has been a coldness of old standing between the Queen and the City of London on account of the backwardness of the latter in putting up a statue to the Prince Consort. At last one has been subscribed for, but it is a very paltry affair, and is regarded at court as adding insult to injury. The Queen has refused to countenance it by her presence at the inauguration, more especially as, by an old custom, she would have had to bestow knighthood on the Lord Mayor, and perhaps on the Sheriffs too. The other members of the royal family have also declined to have anything to do with the memorial. It has been felt, however, that it would make too much scandal if the city were left to inaugurate the statue all by itself, and the Prince of Wales has been persuaded to attend on the occasion, which is now indefinitely postponed in order to await his Royal Highness' convenience. There is some talk of the Prince going to Vienna for the anniversary of the Emperor of Austria's accession to the throne on the 2d December, and a visit of the Prince and Princess to the Duke of Marlborough, at Blenheim, is arranged for the 9th of the same month.

GOSSIP.

Here are some odds and ends of gossip: Sir J. Coleridge, the new Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, has been offered a peerage, but thinks his father should have it first. His father, however, was offered a peerage before and refused it; and it is the younger Sir John, not old Sir John, who is wanted to help the Government in the House of Lords, and to show fight to Lord Cairns. A list of the number of rejected peerages during the last quarter of a century would be a curious document. Mr. T. Baring, who has just died, was offered one and refused; and many others are understood to have done the same. On the other hand, a statement of the applications for peerages, and of the claims of the applicants, would be, perhaps, even more interesting. Mr. Gladstone's eldest daughter is to be married on the 29th December to Rev. Mr. Benson, Head Master of Wellington College.

J. H. F.

MEXICO.

RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCES IN TEZCOATLAN—THE ALCALDE OF AUGANGUO BURNED ALIVE.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 27, via HAVANA, Dec. 5.—Religious disturbances have occurred in Tezcoatlan. The Catholics made an attack on the Protestants, with shouts of "Hurrah for our Religion," and "Death to Protestants." Troops have been sent to arrest the rioters and prevent further trouble. The *Revista* (newspaper) says the rioters burned alive the Alcalde of Auganguo.

THE REVOLUTION IN YUCATAN.

The revolution in Yucatan continues. Five hundred Federal soldiers left Vera Cruz for Progreso on the steam-ship City of Mexico. When they arrived the revolutionists refused to allow them to land, but at the end of the third day gave their consent. Vasquez, the leader of the revolutionists, is gaining adherents. It is believed, now that the Federal Government has taken action against Vasquez, that the rebellion will be quelled. Quiet prevails elsewhere throughout the Republic.

CALIFORNIA.

THE FIGHT FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP—ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The Independents at Sacramento are still firm in the belief that they will elect Gov. Booth to the United States Senate, but it is reported that the Democrats will make a straight fight on their own account. They will hold a caucus on Monday night, and will probably concentrate on Judge Hager of this city, an anti-railroad man, for the long term. Wallace, Hays, and Howard are spoken of as Democratic candidates for the short term. Ex-Senator Cole is endeavoring to have himself taken up in place of Booth as a compromise candidate. If the Democrats determine upon a strict party fight, it will seriously affect Booth's chances.

GOV. BOOTH'S ANNUAL MESSAGE—CHINESE EMIGRATION AND RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Gov. Booth in his annual message favors a revision of our treaty with China, which shall restrict Chinese emigration to this coast. He also favors legislation to enforce a system of uniform freight and passenger rates on railroads in this State.

LOSS OF A PROPELLER.

THE FOUNDERING OF THE CITY OF DETROIT—PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE.

PORT ELGIN, Ontario, Dec. 6.—Capt. M. Barrett, of the barge Guiding Star, with a crew of seven men, arrived here this afternoon in a yawl-boat, with their feet badly frozen. They left the barge about nine miles out in a disabled condition. She was laden with 24,000 bushels of wheat, from Milwaukee for Sarnia, and was in tow of the propeller City of Detroit, which was laden with 8,000 bushels of wheat, the balance of her cargo being rolling freight. A gale struck them at 3:30 o'clock this morning, when they cut the barge loose, and about 7 o'clock A. M. the City of Detroit sunk in Saginaw Bay. Capt. Barrett saw three of the crew of the propeller in a yawl, and one man was seen in another boat. It is feared that the rest of the crew went down with the propeller. They had about twenty men on board.

FRANCE.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION—THE PRESS ON THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 17, 1873.

The report of the "Committee of Fifteen," adopted by a majority of one, was read before the Assembly on Saturday evening. Its author, M. Edouard Laboulaye, has produced a work of the highest importance, and, considering the short time allowed for its preparation, no report has ever been laid before the Chamber which left so little room for criticism. A short delay gave rise to an incident which is not without interest. When the Assembly met it was announced that certain portions of the report were still under discussion, but everything would be ready in about two hours. The tactics of the opposition have been to cause as much delay as possible, for when so many diverse interests enter into a temporary coalition, time may be all-important. The moment a particular fraction of a coalition feels that it has the best of the bargain, it immediately runs to excess, and makes such demands that the other fractions become frightened. They think that they are about to be duped by their colleagues, (probably with reason,) and soon become demoralized by their suspicions and fears. For this reason the Left has tried to cause delay, thinking that if a little time were gained the majority would break up of itself. Hence a proposition was made to adjourn until Monday, but this was voted down, and a 5 o'clock session agreed upon. At that hour M. Laboulaye read his report amid the most profound silence, after which the debate upon it was fixed for to-day.

The report is certainly a masterpiece in its way, and no document has ever been presented to the Assembly which offers so little room for criticism or attack. Every one feels that the principles enunciated are sound, but every one knows that their adoption would lead to the adoption of the Republic. When it comes to that point French public men throw principle overboard. The report concludes with a *projet de loi*, naming MacMahon "President of the French Republic" for five years, the prorogation to date, not from the promulgation of the present law, but from the election of a Legislative Assembly, to succeed this self-constituted Constituent Assembly, which will be supposed to have completed its work after having constituted a Government. But this is not all, for room is left to maintain the provisional as long as desired, since the prolongation must form a part of the constitutional project to be voted by the present body. A committee of thirty is to be immediately elected to examine this project and to report upon it—in other words, to make a constitution suited to the Republic of which MacMahon is to be the chief for five years. Two things, it will be observed, are here evident: first, that the principle is sound, since it would be folly to provide for an executive power without the necessary legislative guarantees, unless one wanted to vote a military dictatorship; and, secondly, that this project is entirely in favor of the Republicans, who have the Government, at least in name. If the project be voted, it will be illegal to discuss or attack the Republic, or to cry *Vive Napoleon IV.*, or *Vive le Roi*. People must then hurrah for the Republic or hold their tongues. Hence we may be sure that the Legitimists, Orleanists, and Bonapartists will not vote a project, however excellent it may be in principle, which is to destroy their hopes and shut their mouths for a period of five years. The Bonapartists accept the principle on the condition that it shall be to the benefit of all, and not for the Republicans alone, and only object to the term Republic. For these reasons the report will be voted down, and the original Changarnier proposition, prolonging the powers of MacMahon for ten years, taken up. It is reported that there is a bare majority of ten votes, or of six if the debate is delayed until the Deputies elected yesterday enter the Chamber, and MacMahon has openly stated that he could not consent to accept office with so small a majority as ten or even fifteen.

M. Edouard Laboulaye, the author of this remarkable report, is, in my opinion, one of the most eminent men in France, although not fully appreciated at this moment. And, so far as I have seen, he is the only practical Republican in the country. He always has an excellent system of government in his pocket, ready to go into operation at once, while other men, Thiers included, merely destroy to gain power. Once in office, they adopt the measures which were in force under their predecessors. M. Laboulaye was not content to show the faults of other systems, but worked out a plan of government, based upon our own, which could immediately succeed them. M. Grévy is mentioned as a French Republican, but he attacks other Governments in order to gain the power, then follows in their exact footsteps. He has a schedule of liberties which are to be given to the people by degrees, if they agree to follow the schedule; all liberties are to be suppressed if they do not. M. Laboulaye begins by granting the liberties, trusting in the good sense of the nation to put down excesses. Unlike the others, he does not want to tear down, even, but desires to build up upon the present structure. Hence, he accepts all that is good in other systems, and when he accepted the plebiscite, because he found the principle good, the Emperor wrote to thank him for accepting the principles of the "Liberal Empire."

As the author of *Paris en Amérique*, a most amusing book, M. Laboulaye is well known in our country. He is also the author of a condensed history of the United States, and has written much upon our political system. He is a small, quiet, exceedingly gentlemanly man, with a benignant smile, which is tempered by a little skepticism and a look of quiet contentment, which marks the philosopher. He is a much esteemed Professor in the University of Paris, and a man greatly esteemed in society. He has a vast fund of common sense, and with ballast enough to keep him from running into any of the "isms." At the Fourth of July dinners given by Americans in Paris M. Laboulaye is one of the first men invited, and he always makes a very neat speech on such occasions. Last year he stated that he had carried a little of Paris into America (*Paris en Amérique*), and was now trying to bring a little of America into Paris. His aim is to adapt the principles of our Constitution to the present state of affairs in France, and not to adopt our institutions as a whole. Perhaps he thinks they will come of themselves later on. The Emperor esteemed M. Laboulaye very highly and was very much gratified at his approval of the plebiscite. But during the Republic M. Laboulaye has been very little esteemed, and because he is considered very far behind the advanced Republicans of the day, such as Jules Favre, M. Gambetta, Louis Blanc, Garnier-Pages and Thiers. If the Republicans should chance to prevail, he will be immediately laid upon the shelf, because such men as Laboulaye and De Tocqueville have very little in common with the "pure" Republicans of the time. I have already said that this excellent proposition is not likely to succeed. M. Laboulaye says that the discussion of the Republic, or the relative merits of Monarchy and Republic, can do no sort of harm; but the other members of the committee would not agree to this, and insist that the true way to make the Republic succeed is to first get the power, then pass arbitrary laws to forbid all free discussion. To this the Bonapartists will not agree, and while accepting the principles of the report they will vote against it unless it be coupled with a law guaranteeing the freedom of discussion.

Meantime another Barodet affair has occurred, and it will probably drive the Monarchists to desperation. In the elections of yesterday the Radical candidates were elected by an overwhelming majority. In the Seine Inferieure General Letellier-Valezé was put forward by the advanced party, and he was pledged in advance to the dissolution of the Assembly, and to the doctrines of the extreme Left. After his recent letter the moderate Republicans do not pretend to claim him. In the Aube Gen. Saussier was also elected by two to one. Coming just at this moment, these elections will probably give the death blow to M. Laboulaye's project. If these things are to continue, the work of the present Assembly will be idle; for if it should vote MacMahon President for twenty years he would not remain in power twenty days after ten such elections as this. Strange to say, these men think that they can make a law which shall be binding upon their successors, and yet their first act was to undo the work of their predecessors.

The discussions of the French press upon what they call our "Spanish difficulty," growing out of the Santiago massacre, are very curious. Here a journal has no opinion of its own—it has nothing but the opinion of its party. If truth happens to tell against its party, it is incontinently suppressed. Hence we have opinions as various as the parties; but the Republican journals alone take sides against us. They do so upon sentimental nonsense, or upon the idea that, Spain being now a sister republic, we are in duty bound to endure any amount of outrage and wrong. The monarchical organs say that if Don Carlos had the throne such things would not occur; while the Bonapartist newspapers assert that we have every reason in the world for stopping such outrageous proceedings by taking possession of Cuba, which act would doubtless give rise to discussion, but which, *au fond*, would be approved by every reflecting man. Señor Castelar has just written to his friends here to take the sentimental line, and to cry out immediately and as loud as possible. He does not put it in that way, but it amounts to the same thing. He tells them to urge the duties we have to help found a sister republic, and to appeal to the Radical opposition in America to check the current of hostile opinion, which is evidently fostered by the President himself in order to get Cuba. This appreciation is a poor return for the moderation which Gen. Grant has shown in previous cases; and one of our journals says that having restrained a too-ardent public opinion in so many cases, he would be hardly justified in trying to do it in this. I need scarcely say that the Bourbon party are very much frightened, for, having the hope of returning one of these days, they do not like the idea of losing the "Queen of the Antilles."

The telegraph has informed you of the death of M. Bischoffsheim, at the age of seventy-three years. He leaves a fortune which is estimated at between seventy and eighty millions of francs, and all made by himself. It is very evident that any man who begins at the age of twenty, and who has his health up to sixty-five, can make a fortune if he will. It is as easy as a sum in the rule of three. Why so many men do not make their fortunes is because they estimate that fifty years of privation is too high a price to pay for it. A young man who begins at twenty on $1,500 a year, can live on $1,000 if he will, and put $500 out at interest. If he continues that up to sixty, he will find himself a rich man. If any one doubts, it is very easy to work out this sum of simple and compound interest. The man who has just died not only deprived himself, but his family, of all but the bare necessaries of life. It was only a few years ago that he could afford to have wine upon his table. The ordinary delicacies of civilized life were sternly forbidden. M. Bischoffsheim has two sons and one daughter. (Mme. Beers,) and the former are well known to every *flâneur* upon the Boulevards. They are seen at all the *premières* and on every public occasion; but, although living in the midst of wealth, they have lived in the midst of great privation. The eldest is now a short, stout, bald-headed man of about forty or forty-five, and with the look of a man who had hard work to make both ends meet. As can be understood, the two men were only too glad to flee from the paternal roof, but the income allowed them was insufficient. Naturally they were led into debt and folly. After one scene the father allowed the elder an apartment upon the Boulevard des Italiens and a Victoria with one horse, but this concession was made by protocol, and a regular agreement was signed. This document enumerated what the young man of thirty odd must not do, and the moment a single stipulation was violated, *vlau!* supplies were cut off immediately. In this way two amiable and excellent young men, with good hearts and a fair amount of brains, have been rendered useless to the world, and unfit for any public duties. This is one of the items in the bill of costs against this gigantic fortune. If the father had bestowed a sufficient sum upon the boys' education, and given them the means necessary in their walk in life, they might now be high up in the administration, or engaged in important public duties. This, to say nothing of forty years of privation, is too much to pay for a fortune, and I should not advise any one to follow the example. I said above that these young men were amiable, and had excellent hearts, and their first act has proved it. The first use they made of their fortune was to send 25,000 francs to the poor of Paris. I have no doubt that they will make a very good use of their fortune, for both are too old for many expensive follies, although they can hardly have now any higher ambition than to live out their days in the enjoyment of a wealth of which they were deprived in the days of youth, when a very little enjoyment goes a great ways. The Bischoffsheims are very much liked here for their politeness and amiability, and everybody in Parisian society has sympathized most heartily in their deprivations. Neither are married, and they now have something like five and twenty millions each.

Rumor says that the Comte De Chambord has arrived in Paris. M. De Monti arrived some days ago, and for the purpose of forbidding the faithful to vote for the ten years' proposition if it necessitated the constitution of the Republic. If it can be voted without conditions that is all well enough, for such work could be undone in a moment. What the result of all this will be is more than I can divine, but I must say that for the moment things appear *joliment* embroiled.

THE VIRGINIUS QUESTION.

THE HAVANESE QUIETING DOWN.

OPPOSITION TO THE DELIVERY OF THE VIRGINIUS SUBSIDING—THE CASINO ESPANOL HAS A SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.

HAVANA, Dec. 5, via KEY WEST, Dec. 6.—The city continues quiet.

The feeling on the question of the delivery of the Virginius has undergone a considerable change since yesterday. Many Spaniards are now in favor of an immediate quiet delivery of the vessel to the United States authorities, as a contrary course would place them in open rebellion against the Government of Spain.

The leading officers of the volunteers held a meeting this morning, at the residence of Señor Zulueta, the President of the Casino Español. Señor Zulueta subsequently informed an American gentleman that the Virginius would be delivered quietly.

It is reported that Señor Zuelnta has received a telegraphic dispatch from Señor Calvo, the representative at Madrid of the Casino Espanol, counseling the delivery of the Virginius, and saying that Spain will afterward claim $100,000,000 damages from the Government of the United States.

A proposal to send the Virginius to Spain, and there turn her over to an American man-of-war, is received with favor by the Spaniards.

New battalions of volunteers are forming.

United States naval officers at Santiago de Cuba report officially that the number of men captured on the Virginius was 155. Fifty-three were executed. Of the 102 survivors fourteen are native or naturalized citizens. The remainder are of various nationalities.

THE PATRIOTIC SPANIARDS STILL QUIET—PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE EAGERLY LOOKED FOR.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—The feeling in the city continues to improve.

Opposition to the delivery of the Virginius is decreasing.

Prominent Republicans and many Conservatives are in favor of the delivery of the steamer, and advise the cessation of opposition thereto.

The message of President Grant to Congress is anxiously looked for.

Gold and Exchange are declining.

ANOTHER EYE-WITNESS OF THE SANTIAGO EXECUTIONS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 6.—Capt. Hartney, of the brig Maggie, which arrived here to-day from Cuba, was in Santiago de Cuba when the captives of the Virginius were executed, and witnessed the shooting of Gen. Ryan and his fellow-passengers. His account is similar to that already published.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CUBAN MATTER AMONG CONGRESSMEN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—At least 100 members of Congress called on the Secretary of the Navy to-day, the reception continuing from 10:30 to 4 o'clock. Their conversation was chiefly on the subject of supplying deficiencies in expenditures, and placing the navy in a better condition to be prepared for all possible contingencies. Bills will be introduced for this purpose next week, and also several looking to the independence of Cuba, several gentlemen having already speeches prepared on the latter subject. The members generally are in accord with the Secretary of the Navy, and will therefore support him in his measures.

THE REPORTED RESIGNATIONS.

No official information has been received from Cuba confirming the reported resignation of the Captain General.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Lieutenant Commander G. C. Schulz is ordered to the naval rendezvous at New-York. Master A. G. Paul is detached from the Saco and placed on waiting orders. Capt. Thomas Pattison reports the arrival of the United States steamer Richmond, under his command, at San Francisco, fotry days from Valparaiso.

One of the iron-clad vessels now at Washington Navy-yard is to be towed to New-York for repairs.

AT THE PHILADELPHIA YARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—There are now employed in the navy-yard on the frigate Canandaigua and the monitors Terror and Ajax 1,375 men. The monitors will be ready for sea by the end of next week.

WORK AT THE BOSTON NAVY YARD.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Orders were received at the Navy Yard to-day to have the new torpedo boat ready for sea in twenty days, which is said to be almost an impossibility. The Franklin is being rapidly put in shape for sea service, and will doubtless go into commission by another week. Rear Admiral Steedman, formerly Commandant, paid an unofficial visit to the Navy Yard to-day.

HEAVY GUNS GOING TO PENSACOLA.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 6.—All the heavy ordnance which has been stored in the arsenal here since the war is being shipped to Pensacola. Among the large guns are many 100-pound Parrotts and mortars.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

No visitors except those having business were permitted to enter the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday. Admiral Rowan issued an order to that effect, because the liberty which has always been accorded citizens anxious to inspect the different vessels in the yard, was, on Friday, grossly abused. Large quantities of whisky were smuggled into the yard, and given to the sailors of the Colorado, a good many of whom became drunk and disorderly, as did some of their friends, a proceeding which interfered materially with the progress of the work. The Colorado will take on her powder to-day, and proceed to sea on Monday. A number of men who have been for the past few weeks engaged on the Colorado, were yesterday put to work on the Minnesota and Florida. Both of these ships will be ready for sea sooner than it was at first supposed they could be put in fighting shape. The Roanoke commenced to take on her coal yesterday. She will be ready for the harbor duty to which she is assigned in a day or two. An accident occurred shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning which will result in detaining the Spanish frigate Arapiles in the dry-dock for ten days or perhaps a month longer. It happened in this way: The Roanoke was being cast off the cob-dock, and hauled over to the long-dock, when she struck the coal-boat Upland, which was made fast to the caisson in front of the dry-dock. About twenty minutes afterward the Upland, containing 300 tons of coal, filled and sank, the stern sliding under a projection of the dock. The boat is settled several feet in the mud. Being held down by the projection of the dock, the mud, and her cargo, it will be impossible to raise her in less than three weeks, according to Constructor Hanscom's estimate of the labor. This is quite unfortunate for the Spanish man-of-war, as it was meant to float her out to-day.

THE CUBAN JUNTA.

The news from Cuba did not seem to cause much excitement at the head-quarters of the Cuban Junta yesterday. Gen. Juan Villegas, the President of the Junta, in regard to the matter, said it was only what he expected, and just what he said a few days ago, that the pride of the Spaniards would not permit them to fulfill the terms as laid down by Castelar. During the afternoon it was reported that a telegram had been received by the correspondents in this City of a large mercantile establishment in Madrid, in which it was stated that it was not at all probable that President Castelar would sign the protocol; that Señor Serrano and a large number of the Deputies had used all their influence against the terms of the protocol being carried out. In Madrid the populace were against delivering up the Virginius, and were strongly opposed to the protocol being signed. Gen. Villegas vouches for the authenticity of the telegram, and with much reluctance gave it to the representatives of the press. Gen. Aldama and Gen. T. Jordan, who have been absent on important business for the past two weeks in St. Louis, were in attendance, and executive sessions were held at intervals up to 4 o'clock. In the outer hall the friends and sympathizers and many of the members of the Junta congregated, and they manifested great joy over the state of affairs, expressing their belief that the Spanish tyrants, and the volunteers especially, were likely to receive their just deserts. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and one of the members brought to the head-quarters a Cuban banner, which was hung up in the hall near the entrance. They are fully confident that the outrages of the Spaniards, committed time and again with impunity, would be suffered no longer.

A large delegation of German citizens, headed by Ex-Alderman Radde, attended the meeting of the Junta, and an address of sympathy was read by Mr. Radde from the German community. Some other business in connection with the visit of the delegation to Washington took place, but Señor Arteaga said, as the matter was in embryo, it could not be made public at that time. The rumors current that war was inevitable with Spain was the cause of a rush of applicants from an early hour, asking to be enrolled for the cause. Among the crowd were a few colored men, formerly slaves in Cuba. The majority of the men were respectable, and seemed to be in earnest, many of them giving evidence, by their bearing and conversation, of a thorough military training. A committee from the Freemasons attended and stated that arrangements for holding a mass-meeting at the Cooper Institute on Friday had been made. It was currently rumored at the head-quarters of the Junta that the City of Merida, of the Havana mail line, was lying at pier No. 3 North River, and was being overhauled preparatory to being made a gun-boat, and that the guns, 62-pounders, had been already selected for her. This was being done on behalf of some of the leading Spanish residents in Havana, in accordance with their threat some time ago to fit out a fleet. It was known to all the Junta that the Merida was the fleetest vessel of the Alexander line, and the rumor was credited. A reporter of THE TIMES went on board the Merida, but the Captain could not be seen; a large number of men were engaged overhauling the vessel and strengthening the decks, but in reply to the reporter the officer in charge said he had not heard anything of the report, nor did he believe it. He added, in case of war the vessels of the line would cease running between New-York and Havana. Inquiries having been made in other quarters no corroboration of the rumor could be had.

WASHINGTON.

THE SPRAGUE TRUST DEED RECORDED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Recorder of Deeds of this city has received for record a copy of the trust mortgage of the Sprague Manufacturing Company of Rhode Island, wherein they turn over all the property belonging to the firm and the individual members thereof to Zachariah Chaffee, in trust for the benefit of their creditors. The text of documents is in print, and covers nearly four sides of extra cap paper.

THE CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD.

The Secretary of the Interior has accepted that portion of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad between Little Rock and Fulton—126 miles—in accordance with the report of the Commissioners, one of whom was the late Senator Yates.

FINANCIAL.

The amount of fractional currency received from the printing division during the week ending to-day was $1,213,000. Shipments, $369,000; shipments of notes, $2,090,500; national bank circulation outstanding this date, $345,630,134; amount held by United States Treasurer as security for circulating notes of national banks, $393,245,900; for deposits of public moneys, $16,611,000.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $333,071; for the month, $1,753,902; for the fiscal year, $41,193,967.

The balances in the United States Treasury, at the close of business to-day, were: Currency, $556,099; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $23,335,000; coin, $83,256,940; including $30,117,500 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $369,517,315.

POSTAL—THE TRANSATLANTIC MAIL SERVICE TO BE REFORMED.

The Postmaster General has addressed a letter to the agents of the different Transatlantic steam-ship lines, sailing from New-York, informing them he is prepared to receive proposals in writing, for the conveyance of the mails from New-York to ports of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe, for a contract term of two years, commencing Jan. 1, 1874. Each proposal must name the steam-ships tendered for the service, the sailing days from New-York, and must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence of the average speed of the steam-ships offered for the transportation of the mails. They are further informed it is his purpose to effect such an arrangement of the sailing days of the respective lines from this side as will secure the best practicable mail service for the department and the public, and that the compensation is restricted by law to the amount of sea postage on the mails conveyed. He also informs them that at noon on Monday, Dec. 15, next, he will consider such proposals as shall then have been received, for the purpose of awarding the contracts, and will hear such oral statements explanatory of the proposals as the respective lines tendering for the service may desire to present for his further information.

THE LOUISIANA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, of which Mr. Morton is Chairman, met to-day, and took up the credentials of the Louisiana contestants, McMillen and Pinchback. The committee adjourned until Wednesday evening, when they will hear both parties on the law of the case.

A PHYSICIAN CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Charles H. Sholes, a pretended physician, was held to bail in the sum of $15,000 to-day in the Superior Criminal Court, charged with manslaughter, in procuring an abortion which terminated fatally to the victim.

AN ITALIAN SWINDLER.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—An Italian, known as Antonio Corighino, is under arrest in Boston, charged with swindling his countrymen by promising them work and good wages in railroad building in New-York State, for which he assessed them $2 50 cents each, agreeing to meet them at the depot and pay their fares. He is said to have played the same game in New-York City, realizing a handsome sum by his rascality.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION LAWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—The Special Commissioners of Election have suspended operations in consequence of the injunction. Their expenses in making the canvass of the city, amounting to $10,000, will be paid, it is supposed, from the balance of the appropriation made by the State.

A BAND OF DESPERADOES EXTERMINATED.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—The *Evening Dispatch* has a letter from Sulphur Rock, Ark., which says a party of six desperadoes made a raid along the White River on Nov. 26, robbing settlers of horses, money, jewelry, &c. On their return trip they crossed the river at Maguire's Ferry, and when about a half-mile below the ferry were fired upon from ambush by a party of citizens, and Fortingson, their leader, and two others were killed. Another of the robbers was mortally wounded, and the remaining two slightly. The citizens made preparations to hang the two latter, but, being prevailed upon, finally concluded to allow the law to take its course.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

M. BARTHOLDI APPOINTED MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The appointment of M. Bartholdi, first Secretary of the Legation at St. Petersburg, as French Minister at Washington, to succeed the Marquis De Noailles, is announced to-day in the *Journal Officiel*.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL—CLOSE OF THE ARGUMENT FOR THE PROSECUTION.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 6.—In the Bazaine court-martial, to-day, M. Pourcet brought his argument for the prosecution to a close. He demanded, first, the degradation of the accused, and afterward his execution.

SPAIN.

A STEADY FIRE KEPT UP ON CARTAGENA—GEN. CEBALLOS RELIEVED OF COMMAND.

MADRID, Dec. 6.—The Government batteries keep up a steady fire on Cartagena. The insurgents are reported to be in good spirits. They made a sortie from the city yesterday.

Gen. Ceballos has been relieved of the command of the besieging force. Gen. Zavala has been appointed his successor.

THE COMANCHES.

THE ORDERS OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT COMMUNICATED TO THE CHIEFS—NO PROSPECT OF THE RAIDERS BEING GIVEN UP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FORT SILL, Indian Territory, Dec. 4, via CADDO, Indian Territory.—On the 1st inst. Commissioner Smith's telegram (commanding the stoppage of rations, &c., to the Comanches unless certain raiders were given up) was communicated to the leading Comanche Chiefs in council. There is no prospect of the men being given up by the tribe. Those bands which have not raided into Texas this year will be allowed to camp under the protection of the Fort, and the military will be put in motion to compel the rest to deliver up the marauders. Those who are liable to suffer most from this enforcement are the Texas border settlers and the Government surveyors, who, unprotected, are now sectionizing the reservation. Mr. Dubois, United States Surveyor in charge, has made repeated applications for escort, first to the Secretary of War then to the Post Department and Division Head-quarters in succession, but as yet in vain. Should any one connected with the survey be killed, a grave responsibility will rest upon the War Department. At present the Indians are all on the reservation.

THE LATE STORM.

THE MISSING STEAMER PICTOU SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN BURNT AT SEA.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 6.—The schooners Bonafide and Arange, of Liverpool, N. S., engaged in saving the cargo from the wrecked bark Helen Paterson, near Liverpool harbor, were driven ashore on the reef during the gale of the 27th ult., and totally lost. No insurance.... Capt. Procter, who returned to Pictou from the Magdalen Islands last Saturday, reports that on the night of the 18th ult. a great light was seen on the coast, which is supposed to have proceeded from a vessel on fire at sea. On hearing this report many have concluded that the missing steamer Pictou has been burned, and all on board perished, as no boats could possibly live on such a night. This report, coupled with one from Fairfield, Prince Edward Island, of a vessel having been seen on fire off that part of the Island on the same night, would seem to confirm the supposition as to the fate of the steamer.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 5.—A wind of unusual severity prevailed here all day yesterday, doing considerable damage to property. The Union station, the Parliament buildings, Central Prison, and a great many churches are more or less damaged; fences are blown down, shutters torn off, and windows smashed in all directions. The telegraph lines have also suffered to a great extent, communication west and north being entirely suspended.

LABOR TROUBLES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—The carpet-weavers in the Nineteenth Ward are still standing out. An immense mass-meeting was held this morning, at which it was resolved not to accede to the reduction. The strikers have made riotous demonstrations. Several men have been arrested and held to bail. The Reading Railroad strikers still hold out, and trouble is anticipated at Port Richmond.

THREE BOYS DROWNED WHILE SKATING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 6.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon while five little boys were skating upon a pond at Westwood, a suburb of this city, the ice gave way letting them into the water. The brakeman of a passing railroad train running slowly, seeing the danger, went to the rescue and saved two of their lives; three were drowned, Samuel Simmons, James Finn, and Francis Boppert, aged, respectively, six, eleven, and twelve years. In this connection it is strange to state that the father of Jas. Finn was drowned in this same pond six years ago, and the mother is left now without husband or children.

THE CINCINNATI BOARD OF TRADE ON NATIONAL BANKING.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—The Finance Committee of the Board of Trade to-day reported resolutions that all restrictions limiting national banking as a special privilege should be removed, and the right to issue notes should be given to all companies furnishing capital on the present basis of security to notes; that in this way the public debt could be funded at home in bonds at a rate of not over four per cent. interest, and these bonds might be convertible into greenbacks to secure the elasticity of the currency when necessary. Also, a resolution asking Congress to forbid the payment of interest on current deposits by national banks.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Bridget Lannergin, aged twenty-eight years, was brutally murdered last night near Columbia street, Dorchester District. She was discovered lying in a vacant lot near the street, with her skull fractured and terribly mangled with a club. The murderer was seen just leaving his victim, and pursued, but managed to make his escape. The murdered woman had lived nine years in the family of Mr. Shelton Barry, on Bellevue street, near the scene of the murder. The indications are that an unsuccessful attempt to outrage her person preceded the murder. Up to noon to-day the murderer had not been traced.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO MINERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 6.—About 7 o'clock this morning, as the car was descending into the slope at the Honey Book Colliery, at Audenried, near this place, with thirteen miners in it, the tie or staple ring of the car broke, and ran down 150 feet, where it jumped the track, falling over among the skids, killing three of the men and injuring six others, most of them fatally, it is feared. The miners had express orders not to ride on the cars going into the slope, and lost their lives by their disobedience of the Superintendent's orders. Alex. Brown, John Richards, and Patrick Dolan were killed, and some of the others cannot live.

THE VOTE IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 6.—The *News* has the following:

"Thirty-three counties give an aggregate majority of 2,377 for the Democratic ticket, showing a net Democratic majority in forty-four counties heard from of 15,069. The Democrats claim the State by 40,000."

DEC 1873

CURRENT LITERATURE.

EVENING IN SUMMER.

DOUBT.

Oh, love of mine, we sit beneath this tree,
We smile, and all is exquisite to see;
The moon, the earth, the heavens are all so fair—
[illegible]

And yet 'neath all our happiness, there lie
Dim doubts and fears, forever lurking nigh;
We are so happy now, [illegible]
Then love, and life, and all take wing and fly.

Where shall we be a hundred years from now?
Where were we but a hundred years ago?
Behind, before, there hangs a solemn veil—
What was or shall be, neither do we know.

A passing gleam, called life, is o'er us thrown,
Then swift we flit into the dark unknown;
As we have come we go—no voice comes back
From that deep silence where we wend alone.

Stay! stay! oh, ever-fleeting Time, thy flight!
Make this one happy moment infinite;
Now, while we touch the heavens, and stand on earth,
And love makes mystical all sound and sight.

No! the sad moon, so plaintive and so fair,
Hath seen how many here as now we are,
As happy in their perfectness of love—
And seen, unmoved, as many in despair.

She will arise, and through the darkling trees
Gaze down, as now, through countless centuries,
While other lovers here shall breathe their vows,
When we have vanished like this passing breeze.

Oh, dreadful mystery! Thought beats its wings
And strains against the utmost bound of things,
And drops exhausted back to earth again,
And moans, distressed by vague imaginings.

Each to himself, in all his hopes and dreams,
The very centre of creation seems;
And death and blank annihilation each
As some impossible vague terror deems.

Yet the countless myriads that have gone,
The countless myriads that are coming on,
Are all immortal? Ah! the thought recoils
From that vast crowd of living, and sinks down.

But what if all in all be now and here?
The rest, illusions shaped by hope or fear—
And thou and I, with all our life and love,
End like this insect that is fluttering near!

If virtue be a cheat, a child to sooth,
And heaven a lie, invented but in ruth,
To hide the horror of eternal death—
Knowing that madness would be born of truth!

Who knows? who knows? Since God hath shut the door,
That opens out into the waste before,
Vainly we peep and pry, vainly we talk,
And vain is all our logic and our lore.

What will be, will be, though we laugh or weep;
Love is the happy dream of life's brief sleep.
And we shall wake at last, and know—or else
In death's kind arms find slumber—dreamless—deep.

Ah, love! what then is left to us but trust,
That somewhat in us shall survive our dust;
That heaven shall be at last—and life and love
Be purified of all earth's dregs and must?

Then let our life and thought no more be vext
By this dark problem—nor our hearts perplext
To solve the secret that torments us here;
Love is earth's heaven—and we will wait the next.

—*W. W. Story.*

THE STORY OF ESTELLA MAYNE.

My mother died when I was quite young. It was after this that our family troubles began—on our having to leave our house in the country, which, if my memory serves me rightly, was a handsome one, surrounded by gardens and meadows, with signs on all sides of the occupant being a man of some consequence; and on our removing to poor lodgings in London. We kept no servant. The woman of the house was kind to us; and though we were put to sad shifts, we were not in actual want. I had been in this house many months when the landlady suggested to my father that I should be sent to school. He complied with the suggestion; and so to school I went. During the time of our prosperity I had had a governess who had cultivated my taste for music; and it was with no small pleasure, upon my entering the school-room of my new governess, that I saw an open piano. My father had accompanied me to Mrs. Grainger's, and at his request I played. Mrs. Grainger spoke delightfully of the promise I gave of playing with skill. I was finally committed to her care, and for two or three years made what progress I could. My happiest hours were spent at this piano, and the cultivation of my musical taste became a matter of supreme pleasure to me.

I think I must have been at Mrs. Grainger's three years, when, on returning to our lodgings, which were in the next street, I found a gentleman with papa, whom I never remember having seen before, but whose name, when my father mentioned it, seemed familiar to me.

"This is Mr. Lawson, dear; you have often heard me speak of him," said my father. "Ah, Lawson, you did not expect to see me come to this, did you, in the old days?"

Instead of replying at once to these remarks, Mr. Lawson, who was a short, stout, middle-aged man, and, as I then thought, rather pompous in his manner, held out his hand, and said:

"What is your name, little girl?"

"Estella."

"Ah, a singular name—a very singular name. I prefer simpler names myself. And how old are you?"

"Ten, Sir."

"An impressionable age. Well, little Estella, I and your father have been talking about many things, and, among them, of your future welfare. He tells me that you are a little girl of talents; and I am very glad to hear it, and I trust you will put those talents to the best advantage. If I hadn't put my talents to the best advantage, where do you think I should be now? I should be like—there is no disguising it—your unfortunate father."

"Don't speak of the past, Lawson. It is bad enough for me to have to remember it. I have been confoundedly unfortunate; and I don't see that I was the only one to blame."

"You were unfortunate—I admit it. And you may be sure, Mayne, if I were not thoroughly satisfied that many of your misfortunes were not of your own seeking, I should not be willing to render you the assistance which I am now prepared to do. Now, little Estella, I will tell you something of what has been passing between your father and myself. I have been offering to give him some assistance; and it was agreed between us that if I were to relieve him of the care of you—your living, your education—in addition to some other favors to be conferred upon himself, the nature of which I have not yet resolved on, I might be conferring a favor on him, which he may—he may, I say—claim at my hands. If I owe a man a debt, I like to pay it. It has been my principle through life. If it had not been, where do you think I should be now?"

Being unable to answer him, I held my tongue.

"I have lately become very prosperous, Miss Estella. After years of patient industry I have become rich. When I and your father began life twenty years ago, he was a wealthy man and I was a poor man. Ahem! our positions are—inscrutable are the ways of Providence!—at the present instant reversed."

I went to the side of papa, and looked, I believe, rebukingly at Mr. Lawson.

"Your father," resumed Mr. Lawson, "tells me that you have considerable musical talent, and as you will have to rely upon your resources for obtaining a livelihood, it is well that this musical talent should be cultivated in as great a measure as possible—of which there is little probability at the school where you are at present receiving your education. I propose, therefore, to place you at another establishment, where your abilities, if they are as great as your father has represented them to me, will have every chance of development; and it is my intention to bear the whole expense of your future education, which will be of a very superior kind. When you have been sufficiently trained in various branches of education at the establishment where I purpose placing you, you will be qualified for the position of governess. Now, little Estella, what have you to say to my proposal?"

I was delighted. To be thoroughly educated had been the hope of my young life; and to become skillful in music had long been a passion, which Mrs. Grainger's piano and Mrs. Grainger's tuition had promised slender means of gratification. I throbbed from head to foot with pleasure. Mr. Lawson patronizingly patted my head.

"And when am I to go, Sir?"

"Upon an early day; probably next week."

By next week all the arrangements were completed, so far as the scheme of my education was concerned. Papa was also taken into Mr. Lawson's office; and the salary he received there, with his other means, placed him in a far more comfortable position than he had known for years. On the day that I went to my new school our old lodgings were given up, and papa migrated to more agreeable quarters.

I don't know that I need enter into many particulars of this school. Mr. Lawson had been right in saying that I should receive every possible educational advantage there. I lived now but to study. I saw my father occasionally; and once or twice during my earlier residence at Twickenham Mr. Lawson came and saw his protégée. After that his visits ceased altogether. I spent my holidays sometimes with my father, and sometimes at school. I think I must have been at Twickenham nearly seven years, when one of the masters died suddenly during the holidays. It was a holiday that I was spending with my father. When I returned to Twickenham I found a new master in the school-room the first morning of the term. His name was Laurence Holmes.

Laurence and I soon loved each other. I do not mean that in common language I at once fell in love with Laurence Holmes, or that he paid me the same compliment. I believe our conversation was at first rather commonplace. It was he who spoke first.

"Miss Mayne, I think?"

"Yes; and you, I believe, are Mr. Margetson's successor?" I replied.

"I am."

Poor old Mr. Margetson! I little thought he would have died so suddenly. He and I were good friends. I dare say you have heard that I have been here several years."

"Yes; Miss Tomlinson told me so, and that—"

"I am no longer to consider myself a pupil," I continued, interrupting him, "but pupil-teacher. It is so. A friend of papa's placed me here and educated me, and it is now understood that I am to do something for myself. I am not sorry, Mr. Holmes. When I leave here, I shall take a situation as governess. I suppose I shall be qualified for such a position in the course of two or three years. I am passionately fond of music, and I hope I have the necessary capabilities for turning this taste to some account. I have been educated with this object in view."

"I understand."

"Do you care for music?"

"Indeed I do. May I ask you to play?"

"Certainly. The pupils will not assemble for a quarter of an hour."

With this I sat down and played. Mr. Holmes, who had been standing hitherto, took a chair at a little distance from the piano. I chose one of the sonatas of Beethoven.

I had not played long before I saw that he was moved by my playing. There was an enthusiastic look upon his face—all the features of which were good, perhaps striking—which seemed to deepen as I played. I wondered whether it was all the music which made him so rapt, or whether the music had only struck the key of some special hopes and thoughts. I was once tempted to ask him, but our intimacy did not yet warrant my doing so. I went on playing, until the striking of the clock warned me that the pupils might soon be expected to enter. As I closed the piano, he suddenly broke from his reverie, and thanked me eagerly for playing.

"Do you think I have any hope of making my musical capabilities profitable," I asked.

"Indeed, indeed I do. I wish my hopes of exceling in my profession rested on as practicable a foundation as yours."

"Your profession, Mr. Holmes?"

"Yes; I hope to be something more than a schoolmaster one day," he said. "I should be very miserable if I thought my life would be only one long round of teaching."

It was a long time before he spoke more openly of the direction in which his aspirations were bent. My curiosity was piqued by this. He, however, spoke at last. It was when we had been intimate six months.

"I am anxious to become an author, Miss Mayne," he said one afternoon when he had come to attend his classes; which classes were enjoying a holiday that day, owing to some fête in the neighborhood, but from which I had absented myself.

"An author! I thought so. You have written a book?"

"Yes, a novel; and it is now on its way to a publisher's. Literary success has long been a dream of mine, but the circumstances of my life have been terribly against my doing anything to make this success a matter of early achievement. I am very poor. I have been poor all my life, Miss Mayne. There has hardly been one step in my life that has been made easy for me by friend or relation. I do not say this with any view to self-glorification. I only wish you to understand the facts as they are. Illness, poverty, disappointment, have been my constant companions. Even with the company of these troublesome associates, I have written a good deal; but nothing that has ever seemed to justify me in endeavoring to place before those for whom I hope to write—men and women! Over my last work my hopes have been more encouraging, and to-day it left my hands for a publisher's."

"You cannot think, Mr. Holmes, how happy I shall be if it succeeds. Your ambition is something worthier than mine. To write—to arouse noble thoughts—how can I compare my ambition with yours? You will live in people's hearts, and I shall only please their ears. And yet is mine an altogether ignoble ambition?"

"Indeed, indeed it is not."

"And you have no idea how long before this book is in print?"

"No. It may never be. It will depend upon the taste or caprice of a publisher's reader; I have no means of my own to float it."

For many days, perhaps I ought to say weeks, I waited anxiously to hear Laurence speak about his work again. When I asked him he had not heard of its fate; but he promised to inform me when his publishers wrote. Several months went on, and I again ventured to ask him whether he had received any communication respecting his novel. The answer was the same; he added, however, that he should write. He spoke with some anxiety, and two or three days afterward he told me that he had received a reply to his letter, and that the manuscript had been returned.

"It is as I feared, Miss Mayne. A few indifferent commonplaces as to my book having certain merits; but the publishers' reader cannot recommend them to undertake the responsibility of its publication. They are, however, willing for a consideration to bring the work out. I need not say, Miss Mayne, that this consideration cannot be forthcoming on my part."

So the manuscript was sent on another journey, and a very long time elapsed before Laurence received any information regarding its fate; and in this case, as in the former, his ill-omened prophecy was verified. It was sad, dreary work. To the best of my recollection, the manuscript was on its travels a year. At last Laurence received a few lines from a certain house saying that it would undertake the responsibility of its publication, but that Mr. Holmes must expect no remuneration for this work, trusting to receive such when his reputation as an author had been fully established. Here were a few gleams of light. Laurence was willing to launch it on these terms; so it was soon printed and published.

The success of this work was an all-important matter to me, for Laurence had long ceased to be something more than a friend to me; and though he had not so told me, I knew that I had become something more than a friend to him. He hesitated, I believe, in speaking more openly, owing to the precariousness of his circumstances; and I believe that the success of this work presented itself to him in some other light than that of being merely a selfish though laudable satisfaction. I had read the book in proof, and had been delighted with it. I am wise enough now to know that it had many faults, which had probably justified its refusal by those firms, who have identified themselves with the production of literature of only the very highest class; but to me then it was full of beauties. It was Laurence himself, or, rather, my ideal of Laurence. How eagerly I looked forward to the reviews! The first two or three spoke with some praise of the work. Then followed others who treated it remorselessly. Finally, the three or four journals whose voices were considered authoritative pronounced a verdict which brought bitter tears to my eyes. The condemnation of the book was complete.

Laurence brought these papers and placed them in my hand without saying a word. A sickening sense of despair crept over me as I slowly made my way through the reviews. As the last paper dropped from my hands I was startled by hearing a voice that I had not heard for years.

Looking up, I saw Mr. Lawson. Behind him was my father.

"Then you've not forgotten me, Miss Estella?"

"No, Mr. Lawson," I replied, with some constraint. His appearance at that moment, for some reason, gave me an unpleasant start. I felt that he was the last person I cared to see, though Heaven knows I owed him a heavy debt of gratitude, and that scarcely a day passed without my being sensible for the great kindness which he had shown on my behalf.

"When I last saw you, Miss Mayne, you were quite a girl," he said, with some embarrassment; "and now—Ah, how time passes! how time passes!"

"Time does indeed go on, Mr. Lawson; for I shall be nineteen next birthday."

"Nineteen! Dear me! As I before remarked—how time flies! I daresay you will not be surprised to hear, Miss Mayne, that I now propose removing you from this establishment, to which I understand you have done great credit, especially in respect of your musical accomplishments."

"Am I to leave the place?" I said, with evident pain in my voice.

"Yes, Miss Mayne. A friend of mine, a lady, wants a companion and governess for her daughters; and I am about to introduce you to her at my house. I have invited your father to stay a few days with me, and I shall expect you and him to-morrow. I have mentioned all these facts to the lady principal of this establishment, and she is prepared for your leaving immediately. So there is nothing more to be said at present."

Arrangements for the future were soon made. It was settled that I should go on the next day. The prospect of parting from Laurence was sad. We had performed joint duties together. I had shared in his hopes; friendship had become attachment; attachment, affection; affection, love. I had looked forward to the days of his attendance with eager longing; the interests of our common calling had been heightened by our mutual regard—regard unexpressed on his part by any open avowal—and now all the tenor of my life was about to be changed.

Mr. Lawson and my father did not stay with me more than half an hour. When they left I set about making preparations for my departure, selecting from my poor belongings a few souvenirs for the most cherished among my friends. I had sealed up and directed a handsome copy of Shakespeare, which had been one of my prizes, as a present for Laurence, when the last post brought me a letter. It was in his handwriting.

"My dear Estella," the letter ran. "As I was leaving the school to-day, Miss Tomlinson called me aside and told me there was a prospect of your going immediately. We may not, therefore, meet again. Under these circumstances, and others, I think I may write and say what I have been for some time urged to do. I have loved you long; and now that I tell you so, this love, it seems, must be nothing. If you were not going, Estella, I should, I think, have still kept the secret in my own heart. It would have been otherwise, however, had I not met with misfortune in the fate of my book. Its non-success is such that I dare not dream of further hope. I confess that I am fairly unmanned. Continually baffled and disappointed, I am obliged to make the humiliating admission that my courage has left me. You may reproach me, but not with justice; for there are times when the hardiest of men succumb to the inevitableness of fate. I have, as the papers say, miscalculated my powers, and I know no more bitter reflection than that of an ambitious man who fails from having overvalued his capabilities, and bent his energies in a direction for which they were unfitted. This is my fate. I hoped the success of my book would have been such as to have justified me in telling you that I loved you, and that my hope in the future was to make you my wife. I can now only speak *half* what I was so desirous of saying. I love you. Here I write 'finis.' There is no sequel. Selfish, you *may* say. Selfish you would *not* say if you knew what I know of two beings linked together for life; their home one of poverty, their expectations bounded by its impassable wall! My father's and mother's was this life, if life it can be called, and I will never doom a human being to suffer as my mother suffered. Now you know and understand me, Estella. Good-bye. Doubtful whether I shall see you again, I have written. May you be happy!"

I am afraid I was not just to Laurence; for an angry, undefined feeling rose in my heart. I read the letter again, placed it in my desk, and locked it.

A few more hours, and I had left Twickenham. Both my father and Mr. Lawson welcomed me at the house of the latter. Its magnificence struck me. My guardian was evidently a man of more wealth than I had expected him to be.

I was a little constrained in my manner with him, as he took me over the house, pointing out its several beauties with great satisfaction and self-complacency. He conducted me from dining-room to drawing room, from drawing-room to conservatory—every apartment being furnished with splendor and taste. At last he took me into a picture gallery, and on all sides were works of art by the greatest of modern masters; the walls seemed to glow with color and brightness. Several pictures which I had before seen at the Royal Academy, and which had been eulogized in the papers as works of especial note, had come into Mr. Lawson's possession, and now made a portion of the glory of his home.

The next day Mrs. Wilkinson, the lady into whose service as governess it was proposed that I should enter, was expected, but she wrote postponing the appointment. In the course of another week, Mr. Lawson had again heard from her, fixing an early day; and by this time I noticed some change in his manner toward me. He had hitherto been very kind and attentive. I now thought I observed a more conspicuous warmth in his manner, not unmixed with some anxiety.

"I am really trespassing on your kindness by remaining so long," I said.

"Not at all, not at all, Miss Mayne," he answered. "I assure you that I have been delighted with your society."

He seemed to be on the point of saying something more, then hesitated, and rather abruptly left the room, joining my father, who was in the conservatory, into which the room opened. Some time afterward he returned, and then with a few preliminary remarks asked me to be his wife.

I, first, refused him—kindly, but without any hesitation. He pleaded more earnestly—and then I listened. The result of the interview was, however, indefinite. When he left my side, my father came forward; and I at once saw that Mr. Lawson had made some mention to him previously of his hopes regarding myself; and in my father his cause had a good advocate.

"Refuse him, Estella? How can you be guilty of such folly? Lawson, though a little pompous and proud, is one of the best of men. What a chance you will throw away if you do not accept his offer! You will worthily fill the position to which Lawson will raise you!—no, hang it, he can't raise you any higher than you are by birth and education. He will be only placing you in your right station. And though I don't think I am particularly selfish, I may say that there will be some probability of my life being a little more cheerful than it has been for some years past if you become his wife."

I cannot blame my father for having urged me to the acceptance of Mr. Lawson's offer. The advocacy of my own inclination was just as powerful. I remembered all that Laurence had said respecting poverty; and I felt its contemplation to me was not one whit less appalling. Although I had known little of what the world calls luxury, for years past, in taste or association, I was no sooner brought within the range of its influence than I felt myself yielding to the spell. I liked the handsome spacious rooms; the numerous and graceful works of art appealed to the intellectual part of me; the life about me was pleasant. All hopes that had once been centred with Laurence were forever to be abandoned; his letter to me had made this clear.

Swayed by such considerations I told my father that I would reconsider the proposal of Mr. Lawson. I knew well in my heart what my answer would be, and in the evening Mr. Lawson received it from my own lips.

We were soon married.

What such a marriage proved will with little difficulty be realized. I never loved my husband; and as, alas, I could not long disguise this melancholy fact from him, what love, or what counterfeit of love, he entertained for me soon vanished. Perhaps I did not care to love or to be loved. I had sold myself to the world, and the world gave me of its own. That I was beautiful I knew; and admirers were not wanting who told me so with every varying phase of flattery. Women envied me, and I accepted their envy, as better women would have accepted their regards and good-will. I grew hardened, and at times hateful to myself. And then I would endeavor to justify the course I had taken. My love for Laurence could never be anything but a name; his own lips had pronounced its doom. Was I then guilty in electing the path that lay before me?

When I had been married about a year, I observed in a paper the notice of a book by an anonymous writer, full of praise and encouragement. I obtained this book, and read it with profound interest. I detected in its style traces of a hand familiar to me; and all at once it burst upon me that Laurence was the author. It proved so; for when several editions had been called for, his name appeared on the title-page. He had made his mark—in a year his name would be well and widely known. Ah, if *he* had been patient! If *I* had been patient!

Time went on; and it fared with Laurence as I had anticipated. The success of this one book was soon followed by the success of others; and in a short time, from being comparatively unknown, he became a man of note. Not infrequently I met him at various parties. Alas, how separated we were now! What a contrast our lives presented! I was living for the world, and he was living for his art.

When Mr. Lawson and I had been married about three years, I noticed an alteration in his manner. He became abstracted and absorbed. Always very devoted to his business, he was more devoted now than ever—but with a restlessness and anxiety which I had never observed before. I ventured to mention this to him one day.

"Restless! Yes, I am," he replied. "I have a good deal on my mind just now. But really, Estella, I did not know that you were interested enough in me to take much heed of my looks and conduct."

The rebuke was just.

"I am sorry, Mr. Lawson, if you have any cause for complaint."

"Complaint! Oh, no! You go your way, and I go mine. But I may as well give you a hint that a little less expenditure will be needful on your part for the future. I have never been close, as you know; but there are reasons—pressing reasons—for your ceasing to be so lavish."

"Certainly, if you wish it."

Some weeks afterward I intimated that I had accepted an invitation to a large party for an early night.

"Don't you remember what I told you a short time since? You must not only cease to entertain at home, but you must cease even to go out so frequently. I am thinking of laying aside my carriage. As for this party, you may go if you choose; but I fear that I shall be unable to accompany you."

"Indeed! I will write to excuse myself, if you like."

"Oh, no; you need not do that. Go, by all means—go, by all means!" and with these words he took the paper and left the room.

It was on my tongue to ask him to be more explicit; but the opportunity was lost. I was a little alarmed, but from my experience of Mr. Lawson I inferred that he was naturally a careful man, and that he would, in many cases, have advised an economy when there was no immediately urgent cause for so doing.

The evening of the party arrived, and I went unaccompanied by my husband. Many of the guests this evening seemed very excited. I soon ascertained the cause. There had been a panic in the city, and many houses had gone down. Several gentlemen spoke of having had heavy losses; and I heard that expected guests had not come owing to the disaster of the day. The party broke up earlier than I expected. Upon arriving home, I passed at once to the dining-room, where I found Mr. Lawson, as I thought, sleeping in an arm-chair near the fire-place. The servant poured me out a glass of water, closed the door, and left us together. My husband's back was toward me, and there was an open newspaper on the floor, which had evidently fallen from his hand.

"Mr. Lawson!" I said, approaching him.

He did not speak.

"Mr. Lawson!" I said again. By this I was close to him, standing where I could see his face well. It was ashy pale. I stooped down. Good heavens! he was dead.

I must pass over the details of that terrible night. He had been struck with apoplexy while reading the paper, the columns of which recorded the failure of so many firms, and among them of firms with which he had been in the habit of doing business for years, and whose failure, as I quickly ascertained, had induced the failure of my husband's house. The sad and terrible truth was soon ascertained. The edition of the paper had been a late and special one, containing news of the last wrecks of the day; and the shock of the story had killed Mr. Lawson.

His ruin was complete. From the wreck there was literally nothing saved. I was as poor as I was four years ago.

My father was of course unable to render me much assistance. The art which I had long loved constituted the resources upon which I had now to depend. As I touched the keys of the piano on the night before the sale of our furniture, I felt with some pride that my skill here would be of service. While I could play as I played then, speaking without vanity or unnecessary self-assertion, I need not be utterly a beggar.

I had little or no difficulty in procuring employment. Thanks to the intimacy which I had steadily maintained with my old governess at Twickenham, by correspondence and by the introduction of many pupils, which my position enabled me to obtain for her, I was able to rely upon her assistance in this pressing hour of need.

And now my art became my comfort, my inspirer. No social triumph that I had ever gained was comparable with the triumph which I was now winning by my careful study—my patient mastery of the difficulties of my profession. I lived in a new and better world. It was difficult to look back and realize that it had ever been possible for me to have been greedy for, and satisfied with, the triumphs that await the ambitious woman of the world. My life passed peacefully and uneventfully. After a while I was induced to make my appearance in public; but I did not yield until a good deal of pressure had been brought to bear upon me. The applause, however, which greeted me, I am glad to say, gratifying and pleasant as it was, made no such appeal to my vanity as to endanger the existence of those better feelings which the cultivation of my musical skill had fostered and developed, and which were leavening my whole nature.

Among the better hopes of my life were those which centred in Laurence Holmes. I read of his growing success with pleasure, and the expectation of seeing him again was great and ever present. My art, it seemed to me, was purifying me, and making me worthier of companionship with him. I blamed myself for having been unjust when he avowed his reasons for not asking me to be his wife. For if, indeed, he had been wrong then, and showed some cowardice in hesitating to face the world and its responsibilities, how infinitely more blameworthy had I been in yielding to the temptations presented by a wealthy marriage, how I had worshiped the world, how I had made myself a willing slave to its exactions, its behests, its humiliating judgments!

In due time, Laurence and I met again. It was at my old school. As he entered the drawing-room, a slight pretty girl was leaning on his arm. A pain shot to my heart. A sudden fear seized me. Was that fear to be realized? It was.

"Miss Dashwood," he said, coming forward and introducing her. Then turning to the young girl at his side, he said, referring to me, "This is a very old friend of mine, Alice. I knew her some years ago."

Alice timidly glanced at me, and at a movement from me sat down by my side. Laurence chatted with me some minutes. When he left, Alice Dashwood was still sitting by me.

"There was a Miss Dashwood of whom I once heard a good deal—a daughter of Mr. Dashwood, the great contractor?"

"I am that Miss Dashwood," she replied, with a pleasant laugh; "you have, of course, heard, then, that I and Laurence—Mr. Holmes—are engaged!"

My breath came quick, and I did not answer for a moment or two.

"This is the first time I have heard of Mr. Holmes' engagement. I have not seen him for some time. I was not even prepared for meeting him to-night."

Laurence Holmes and Alice Dashwood—the rising author and the heiress! Dashwood, Crane & Co., contractors, were credited with fabulous wealth; and the fortune of Alice Dashwood, who was an only child, was therefore reasonably enough calculated as very considerable. I had heard a good deal of her during the last year of my married life; and had only lost an opportunity of meeting her by the merest accident in the world.

"Have you been long engaged?"

"Only a month."

And then she prattled on about their first meeting, their introduction, and the simple details of their courtship. Laurence had manifestly been silent upon our past relationship; and I wondered, naturally enough, at the causes thereof. Alice Dashwood was a sweet and charming girl, but certainly not the girl whom I could ever regard as one likely to arouse such a feeling as love in the heart of Laurence Holmes; and I suspected that such love as she had given him was, however sincere, at any rate without depth or passion. Would Laurence open his heart to me, and explain what was yet a riddle?

In the course of the evening we found ourselves together.

"I must congratulate you, I suppose, Mr. Holmes, upon your engagement to Miss Dashwood."

"Yes; I am engaged."

"I hope you will be happy. But I am surprised"—

"At what?"

"Miss Dashwood is a charming girl; but I thought you would have chosen differently."

"Yes; I daresay."

"You love her?"

He hesitated, and then replied, "Yes, I love her."

"Report credits her with being very wealthy; but I for a moment can never believe that you would be swayed by any such considerations as wealth."

"You have met with success in your art," I went on, as he made no reply to my last remark; "your patience has been rewarded—wealth can surely not have made such an irresistible appeal to you that you have been ready to ask for Miss Dashwood's hand without loving her. O Laurence, I should indeed be sorry to believe that of you."

He winced. Alice came up at the same moment, and of course the subject dropped.

By some chance it happened that I and Laurence met frequently now. Alice and I too grew intimate. I at first thought she had seemed shy in my presence; but she had conquered this shyness, and was very friendly and affable.

I had known Alice Dashwood for more than two months, and she had frequently been in the habit of calling upon me, sometimes alone, and sometimes with her affianced husband. I was now living in a pleasant house in the suburbs of London. There was a pretty garden behind upon which my little drawing-room opened. I had been practicing one bright morning in July, for more than two hours, preparatory to some public appearance at night, when I heard a carriage drive to the front door, and the next minute my little servant admitted Miss Dashwood.

Alice came hurriedly forward, with a pale face and eyes red with crying.

"I wish to speak with you earnestly," she cried, "very earnestly. I am very unhappy. I have been unhappy for a long time."

"Unhappy, Miss Dashwood? I am, indeed, sorry to hear that; and by what means has this unhappiness been caused?"

"By the conduct of Laurence! I may speak openly to you, may I not? for you knew him before I did, and was, he assures me, a good friend of his. His manner has so changed toward me lately—I cannot exactly describe how; but he has seemed to become indifferent—and its so hard, for I love him so!"

"You love him, deeply?" I put this as a question.

"Indeed, indeed, I do! I sometimes think I have offended him. I have asked him, and he tells me I have not. O Estella, I want you to intercede for me, to ascertain whether I have indeed given him offense; and, if possible, to make it between us as it used to be. He is so strange—so restless now! Is it possible that he has ceased to love me?"

"Would it pain you very much if he had ceased to love you?"

"Pain me, Estella! I sometimes think it would kill me. You must not think I do not love him—that I do not value his love! Oh, it is priceless. You believe I am vain and light, and have no depth of feeling. Oh, how greatly you misunderstand me! Nor am I worldly, as perhaps you may imagine I am."

"Come into the garden, Alice," I said; "we can talk better there; this room seems so hot."

We strolled out, and sat down at some little distance from the house. Though I controlled myself, I felt almost stifled, and my heart beat loudly. I guessed the meaning of Laurence's conduct. He was ceasing to care for Alice; and it was because he had seen me again, and I was free.

"Are you sure that he once loved you?" I asked.

"Sure—indeed, I am! It is only of late that his conduct has so changed. Oh, Estella, you will be my friend, will you not, and speak to Laurence? For, if you are such an old friend of his, you may do so with no impropriety."

"I may do so, as you say, with no impropriety," I replied, mechanically. "But surely Laurence is not unkind to you?"

"No, no; not unkind. I could, I think, even bear his unkindness. It is his coldness that pains me so. His coldness, which seems to increase every time I see him. O Estella, his love for me is dying—his love for me is dying!"

The plaintive tone in which she spoke these words went to my heart. I thought that she was worldly and frivolous—that the glamor of Laurence's position had dazzled her; but every word convinced me that she could love as well as I could, and that she was as much a woman as I was. For what earnest true woman will not desire that he whom she loves should be harsh rather than indifferent?

"Perhaps your fancy has deceived you," I said; "you are, probably, a little too exacting. You know Laurence is a writer of books, and book-writers are often necessarily very absent. You are mistaken, Alice."

"I am not mistaken," she replied, with firmness. "My eyes are quick to see; and Laurence is ceasing to love me. Speak to Laurence on my behalf—delicately. There is no one but you whom I would commission with such a task. I have no mother—no sister; you are my best friend, as well as his."

I felt that I held this girl's happiness in my hand. A word from me, and the breach between Alice Dashwood and Laurence would be fatally widened.

Alice had hardly ceased speaking before my servant came from the drawing-room, and said that I was wanted. The girl's face turned red as she noticed Alice and me together.

"I will come directly," I said. "Wait here, Alice. I daresay my visitor is only some professional friend, who has called about the concert at which I have to appear to-night."

I left Alice, her sad face darkened by the overshadowing trees, and entered the house by the drawing-room window. And here was my visitor—Laurence Holmes!

After we had exchanged a few commonplaces, Laurence opened the mission which had brought him there.

"You cannot guess why I have come, Estella?"

"No; indeed I cannot."

"It is to speak to you of *our past*; it is to recall the days when I loved you, and hoped to make you my wife."

"You have come here to speak of these things to me, Mr. Holmes, when you are already engaged to another!"

"Alas, engaged, as you say! I say it with shame—I have erred fatally here. I thought I cared for Alice—that, at least, I could be happy with her. Now I know that I never loved her; now I know that I only loved you."

"You have gone too far to hope to retrace your steps. You cannot break your engagement with Alice Dashwood; it is too late."

"Too late! Is it you who tell me so? Do you think she would heed it much if I did break my engagement with her? Are her affections so deep that she would feel anything beyond a passing sorrow? No. I love you, Estella, and only you."

"You tell me this—you, who must have known months ago that I was free—who could not have forgotten what all my love for you once *was!* Knowing all this, however, you contract an engagement with a girl who you, in almost as many words, tell me has no heart, and would not regret the breaking of your engagement with her! Why was this? Why was this, Laurence?"

He hung his head.

"I will tell you," he replied, in almost a whisper; "I will tell you. You know the story of my life—its disappointment and its poverty. Well, success came at last, and by its means I was thrown into the society of the rich and the great. That success which I had long coveted became a curse; it intoxicated, it maddened me. I had looked forward to a calm, happy triumph—such a triumph as no man in contemplating need lose his self-respect. Such a triumph was not mine. When my long years of waiting and working received at last a recognition of their worth, the prize dazzled my senses. My satisfaction was not an ecstacy—it was a fever. Alas, a grosser ambition became mingled with one that had as yet been honest and pure! I saw that my means, good as they were, and extensive as they might be if every fresh success was greater than the past, would be inadequate to satisfy the craving—indefinite, wild—that had seized me. Money and position seemed invaluable. The flattery of those who possessed these in good measure only increased my thirst. The calm pursuit of my art sometimes even palled upon me. When such a feeling as this seized me I became frightened; for I knew that if I neglected to cultivate it, what position I had gained would soon slip away from me; and the fear would even steal over me at times that my hand was losing its cunning. It was about this time that I was introduced to Miss Dashwood. I had some name, and she had wealth. Mr. Dashwood was not very anxious that his daughter should marry a rich man, and showed me considerable friendship. Here were means at hand sufficient to satisfy me. I proposed to her and was accepted. Now you know all."

Knowing the power I possessed from the admission of Alice Dashwood, and the confession of Laurence, it had not been easy for me to conquer myself. But there had been something in his last speech which made the victory easier. The pursuit of my art had purified me and ennobled me; all there was of original truth in me, obscured and almost obliterated as it had been by my past life, had been awakened and quickened by its influence. In Laurence's words I read an unmistakable confession of disloyalty to his calling; and this fact jarred upon me, irritated me. It was like the sudden striking of some discordant note in music which had been hitherto all harmony.

"And now," said Laurence, "and now that I have seen you again, I find all my old love come back. I love you now, as I have loved you always. Speak, Estella!"

I spoke very slowly, and after a long pause. I spoke in no doubt, though the alteration in my feelings had been strangely sudden. I almost wondered that I could so speak; but I can look back now and find a complete explanation. I do not like to describe Laurence's conduct as false, perhaps the word is too strong a term. At any rate, his life seemed out of sympathy with mine, and I could not speak otherwise than I did.

"I do not love you, Laurence! Let that answer be enough. And, believe me, you will be happier with Alice Dashwood than with me. Experience has taught me some good lessons, and it has shown me that for a married life I have no vocation. We should not be happy together; of this, Laurence, I am as sure as though I had a vision of our married life before me. You are deluding yourself when you say that you could only be happy with me. For I have no heart to give you, Laurence; no heart to give you. You tell me that you have failed to find entire peace and satisfaction in your artistic life. With me it is quite otherwise. You may say, perhaps, that I am prejudiced and narrow in my views; but my life now is my art. I live and breathe in it; and every new day convinces me that in this and this only can I expect happiness as a woman. Should I be a fit companion for you? No. My destiny is chosen. I welcome it. For worlds I would not change it. No, Laurence; no! It is vain for you to plead. Believe me when I tell you that we should have no happiness together. Our worlds would be apart. You would find in me no compensation for that world which, you tell me, has now become so valuable to your eyes. Be true to Alice. She will make you a better wife than I."

"Estella, is it indeed to be as you say?"

"It is. You could not have urged your cause with less chance of its being favorably received than you have urged it to-day. You have shown to me how much apart we are; how much apart we must ever be. Alice loves you. Do not doubt it. You may take my assurance of that. She loves you. I know all. She has told me of your growing indifference to her; of the pain it has been to her; of her eagerness to know the reason of your changed conduct. Go to her. She is here. Make your peace with her. Cherish her love, for it is yours; and mine is not."

"Alice here!"

"Yes, in the garden. Be wise, and secure her love. It may be a blessing to you in time; *mine never can be.*"

But little more was said. We were both of us silent for a long time. I can guess what was passing in Laurence's mind. He rose with a sigh.

"Go to her, Laurence."

He left the room, and I gazed after him. He had chosen his path, and I had chosen mine. It was well that I had determined that these paths should diverge. Laurence and Alice Dashwood were soon married. I shall never be.

The critics said that I played that night more brilliantly than ever. They little guessed the storm and trouble in my heart.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

THE EARLY LIFE OF CHARLES JAMES FOX.—It would be superfluous to dwell on the public career of Charles James Fox; but there are a few particulars of his early life which are less familiarly known and strikingly illustrate the formation of his character. The boundless indulgence with which he was brought up, and the temptations to which he was systematically exposed from boyhood, not merely account for the errors of his maturer years, but greatly enhance our admiration of the qualities of head and heart that could go through such an ordeal essentially unimpaired. "Mr. Fox's children were to receive no contradiction. Having promised Charles that he should be present when a garden wall was to be flung down, and having forgotten it, the wall was built up again, that he might perform his promise." Lord Holland, (Charles's uncle,) after quoting this passage from the Reminiscences of Sir G. Colebrook, remarks: "This was perhaps foolish, but the performance of a promise was the moral inculcated by the folly, and that, *ce me semble*, is no bad lesson." "Charles is dreadfully passionate; what shall we do with him?" said Lady Caroline. "Oh, never mind," replied Mr. Fox; "he is a sensible little fellow, and will learn to curb himself." Charles overheard this conversation, and, adverting to it in after life, said: "I will not deny that I was a very sensible little fellow, a very clever little boy, and what I heard made an impression on me, and was of use to me afterward."

Before he was fourteen he was taken by his father to Paris and Spa, where he made his first acquaintance with the gaming-table. After a brief interval at Eton (where he was flogged) he was taken a second time to Paris, where (says Lord Russell,) "according to family traditions, he was indulged in all his youthful passions, and when he showed any signs of boyish modesty and shame, was ridiculed for his bashfulness by his injudicious and culpable father." In a letter dated July 25, 1765, the father writes: "Charles has been here, but is now at Oxford, studying very hard, after two months at Paris, which he relished as much as ever. Such a mixture in education was never seen, but, extraordinary as it is, seems likely to do well." It certainly enabled him to make himself familiar with foreign languages and literature, while becoming a good classic, but what were the odds that, with such desultory habits, and in the midst of every variety of seduction, all power of steady application and solid acquirement would be lost! It was about this time that he and a fellow-student set out to walk from Oxford to Holland House without a penny in their pockets. On arriving, his first exclamation to his father, who was taking his coffee, was, "You must send half-a-guinea, or a guinea, without loss of time, to the ale-house keeper at Nettlebed, to redeem the gold watch you gave me some years ago, and which I have left in pawn there for a pot of porter." The mother was less confident than the father of the success of his system, and is reported by her sister, the Duchess of Leicester, to have said to him soon after Charles left Oxford: "I have been this evening with Lady Hester Pitt, and there is little William Pitt, not eight years old, and really the cleverest child I ever saw, and brought up so strictly and properly in his behavior, that, mark my words, that little boy will be a thorn in Charles' side as long as he lives." It was the apothegm of Falstaff, "There's never any of these demure boys come to any proof." But the result in each of these contrasted systems equally sets all calculation at defiance.—*The London Quarterly Review.*

POPE AS A MORALIST.—We are always pursued, in reading Pope, by disagreeable misgivings. We don't know what comes from the heart, and what from the lips; when the real man is speaking, and when we are only listening to old commonplaces skillfully vamped. There is always, if we please, a bad interpretation to be placed upon his finest sentiments. His indignation against the vicious is confused with his hatred of personal enemies; he protests most loudly that he is honest when he is "equivocating most genteelly;" his independence may be called selfishness or avarice; his toleration simple indifference, and even his affection for his friends a decorous picture which will never lead him to the slightest sacrifice of his own vanity or comfort. A critic of the highest order is provided with an Ithuriel spear, which discriminates the sham sentiments from the true. As a banker's clerk can tell a bad coin by its ring on the counter, without need of a testing apparatus, the true critic can instinctively estimate the amount of bullion in Pope's epigrammatic tinsel. But criticism of this kind, as Pope truly says, is as rare as poetical genius. Humbler writers must be content to take their weights and measures, or, in other words, to test their first impressions by such external evidence as is available. They must proceed cautiously in these delicate matters, and instead of leaping to the truth by a rapid intuition, patiently inquire what light is thrown upon Pope's sincerity by the recorded events of his life and a careful cross-examination of the various witnesses to his character. They must, indeed, keep in mind Mr. Ruskin's excellent canon—that good fruit, even in moralizing, can only be borne by a good tree. Where Pope has succeeded in casting into enduring form some valuable moral sentiment, we may therefore give him credit for having at least felt it sincerely. If he did not always act upon it, the weakness is not peculiar to Pope. Time, indeed, has partly done the work for us. In Pope, more than in almost any other writer, the grain has sifted itself from the chaff. The jewels have remained after the flimsy embroidery in which they were fixed has fallen into decay. Such a result was natural from his mode of composition. He caught at some inspiration of the moment; he cast it roughly into form; brooded over it; retouched it again and again; and, when he had brought it to the very highest polish of which his art was capable, placed it in a pigeon-hole to be fitted, when the opportunity offered, into an appropriate corner of his mosaic-work. We can see him at work, for example, in the passage about Addison and the celebrated concluding couplet. The epigrams in which his poetry abounds have obviously been composed in the same fashion; for that "masterpiece of man," as South is made to call it in the "Dunciad," is only produced in perfection when the labor which would have made an ode has been concentrated upon a couple of lines. There is a celebrated receipt for dressing a lark, if we remember rightly, in which the lark is placed inside a snipe, and the snipe in a woodcock; and so on till you come to a turkey or, if procurable, to an ostrich; then, the mass having been properly stewed, the superincumbent envelopes are all thrown away, and the essences of the whole are supposed to be embodied in the original nucleus. So the perfect epigram, at which Pope is constantly aiming, should be the quintessence of a whole volume of reflection. Such literary cookery implies not only labor, but a certain vividness of thought and feeling. The poet must put his soul into the work as well as his artistic power. Thus, if we may take Pope's most vigorous expressions as an indication of his strongest convictions, and check their conclusions by his personal history and by the general tendency of his writings, we might succeed in putting together something like a satisfactory statement of the moral system which he expressed forcibly because he believed in it sincerely.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

LAFAYETTE AT OLMUTZ.—At the end of that period, Lafayette, Gen. Maubourg, and De Pusy were removed to Silesia, and finally, upon the conclusion of peace between France and Prussia, they were delivered back to Austria and incarcerated in separate dungeons at Olmutz. Here they were informed that they would never again leave the walls of the fortress, that they would never again hear a human voice, that their very names would never again be mentioned, that they would only be known by the numbers upon the doors of their cells. The walls of these cells were twelve feet thick; the air was admitted by loop-holes two feet square, which looked upon a stagnant ditch, from which was exhaled a poisonous effluvium. In a large hall, without their doors, was stationed a guard of five and twenty men, who were forbidden to utter a sound of any kind while on duty. Upon the outward walls were placed eight sentries, with orders, on pain of a hundred lashes, to speak no word to the prisoners, and to shoot them dead if they attempted to escape. Each cell had two doors, one of iron and one of wood, both covered with bolts, bars, and padlocks. Each day every corner was examined with the utmost minuteness. Their very bread was crumbled to pieces by the officer on guard, to prevent the possibility of any note being thus delivered. A bed of rotten straw, swarming with vermin, and a broken chair and table, formed their only furniture. When it rained, the water ran through the loop-holes and wetted them to the skin. In this horrible abode Lafayette became wasted by disease. At the same time his estates in France were confiscated and his wife cast into prison. Thus did a grateful Republic reward his services and sacrifices. Lally Tollendal alone exerted himself in his behalf, and in 1793 engaged, in London, one Dr. Ballman, a Hanoverian of great sagacity and courage, to attempt his liberation. At this time, however, not even the place of his confinement was known, and Ballman's first expedition to Germany failed to elucidate the mystery. A second, undertaken in the following year, proved more successful. At Vienna he accidentally encountered a young American named Huger, to whom he confided his plans, and in whom he found a keen and enthusiastic ally. The two adventurers, under the character of travelers traveling for the benefit of their health, and to see the country, established themselves in the town of Olmutz. There they made friends with the jailer of the castle, and gleaned certain important particulars from him concerning the habits of the prisoners. The rigor of Lafayette's incarceration had been of late much relaxed; he was permitted the use of books, of pens and paper, and also, under an escort, to take the air, even beyond the walls. By permission of the jailer, who saw nothing suspicious in such a circumstance, the two friends sent him some books, accompanied by a note, in which they apologized for the liberty they had taken, hoped the books would prove interesting, &c. Suspecting, from the tone of the letter, that more was meant than met the eye, Lafayette carefully examined the volumes and found them to contain certain marks and words artfully blended with the text, which acquainted him with the designs of the senders. A correspondence, which, from its very openness, created no suspicion, was thus commenced and continued, with the exchange of books. In his rides beyond the walls he was now accompanied only by a single officer and an attendant, who usually lagged some distance behind. By means of a sympathetic ink Bolland and Huger acquainted him with the plan of escape they had devised, so that he was fully prepared when, on a certain morning, as he was out for his airing, they rode up to him on horseback, holding a third horse by the bridle. "Seize this horse and you are free!" cried Huger. The officer, now fully alive to the danger of his position, drew his sword. Lafayette seized him and a struggle ensued. The gleam of the weapon frightened the riderless horse, who broke his bridle and galloped away. Leaping to the ground, Huger heroically insisted upon Lafayette mounting his horse, named to him the place of rendezvous, fifteen miles off, where a chaise was waiting to convey them over the Austrian border, and sprang up behind Bolland. The two gentlemen had not galloped far when their horse stumbled and threw Bolland to the ground, severely hurting him. Once more Huger played the hero—remounted his friend and trusted himself to the fleetness of his feet. But he was quickly overtaken and captured. In the meantime Lafayette had unhappily mistaken the road, and, being purposely misdirected by a peasant, who, from his manner and appearance, suspected him to be an escaped prisoner, after a circuit of many miles found himself back in Olmutz, where he was again made prisoner. Bolland alone reached the rendezvous, but hearing, after some days, of the capture of his friends, he voluntarily gave himself up to the authorities. Thus the termination of this bold attempt was to place all three within the same walls. Bolland and Huger were released at the end of a twelvemonth. But all the old rigors and cruelties were again imposed upon the wretched Lafayette. In the meantime his wife had been released from her Paris dungeon, and, accompanied by her two daughters, had proceeded to Vienna to beg permission to share her husband's captivity. Her prayer was granted. For sixteen months this noble-hearted woman, with her daughters, endured the horrors of the Olmutz dungeons. At the end of that time her health gave way, and she wrote to the Emperor, begging permission to seek, for a short time, a purer air. The reply was, that she was free to leave, but not to return. Her answer may be anticipated. "Whatever might be the state of my health, or the inconvenience to my daughters, I will share my husband's captivity in all its details!"—*Temple Bar.*

A SPANISH AMUSEMENT.—It was a piping hot evening in July last, and we were all in this house fairly exhausted with the long unbroken drought and heat, when my friend said: "Let us join the ladies to-morrow, and get a bath in the river." The thought of any change to break the monotony of daily life, especially by the coolness of a bathe in the Guadalquivir, was tempting, and I thankfully accepted the proposal. We had a long ride (three miles) across the "campo," or open country, to get to the river, so it was arranged that we should ride down thither at sunrise, 4 o'clock, the following morning, the señoras going in a springless covered cart before us. At last we were at the river; and for the first time I stood on the banks of the far-famed Guadalquivir. Our bathing-place and our method were as follows: First we unsaddled our horses, put a halter on them, and gladly they plunged into our bathing-place to enjoy the bath. I stood still to see the place. A magnificent view it was. A few miles in front, stretching further than eye could reach, lay the serrated edges of the Sierra Morena. In the river-bed all was fertile and green, and all along its peaceful banks and overhanging its waters, were the beautiful rose-pink oleanders, the "lilies of the valley" of well-loved story. An old mill-house, with its clumsy wheel, and a couple of pomegranates shaded one corner of this part of the river, and under their shade, sitting up to their shoulders in the water on the huge round boulders of which the bottom of the river is composed, were groups of Spanish ladies! Truly it was a pretty sight. They sat, as though on chairs, clothed to the neck in bathing-gowns of the gaudiest colors—red, grey, yellow, and blue, and, holding in one hand their umbrellas, and with the other hand fanning themselves, they formed a most picturesque group. Just above them we were fain to undress and tumble in, and we too, like them, sat down on the boulder chairs, (the river was not above four or five feet deep,) and lazily allowed the fast-flowing yellow stream—it is full of iron and sulphur—to soothe our skin and nerves, and give us strength and coolness. I thought the bathing promiscuously was enough; but suddenly I heard shouts on the further bank, and a crowd of muleteers and mules came down the rocky incline, for *their* morning's bath. In a moment two of the men were undressed, and mules and men struggling about the yellow water. I narrowly escaped being struck with the front hoof of one of the former. They, like ourselves, sat in the cool current for one hour, then slowly left the rio, and crawled up the bank. For ourselves—ladies and men—we spread our "mantas" (rugs) on the sandy bank, and slowly dressed. Will you not bathe once more this Summer," said I to a Spanish lady. "No, indeed not," was the answer. "I have had my baths up to the odd number." What her special odd number was I know not; but all the Spaniards have a fixed number of baths, beyond which they think it wrong to go; and in all cases it must be, they believe, for health's sake, an odd number!—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE MISSING BONDS.

I do not think that any story in this incredulous age gains additional strength from the assertion that it is founded on fact. All I have to say in regard to what follows is that, as to the main events of my story, what I write is absolutely and unequivocally true, and that if it was necessary I could place my finger to-day on some of the principal actors. I have purposely disguised all the names, places, and persons, and have, with intentional carelessness, thrown the story-teller's drapery over the main facts, as an artist might cast a somewhat flimsy fabric over a lay figure.

Wall street is full of stories of stolen bonds, and the efforts of the Police and detectives to find out where the missing values have gone to. To catch the thief is one thing; to find the money stolen is something else. To detect the former is not so very difficult, but to find the latter is quite another thing. It may, I think, be safely said that twice out of three times the missing values are undiscoverable.

Why should we mouth it? Compounding felony is, if not quietly whispered, very often broadly hinted at. That such arrangements made with thieves and robbers are of frequent occurrence, no one doubts. Human nature is weak and detectives are unreliable. The banker has $50,000 worth of United States bonds stolen from his safe. This amount of money or its representative suddenly withdrawn from his capital may ruin him. If he leaves the matter with the detectives, he may or may not get his money back; the probability of chances is decidedly against it. Say he is fortunate enough to recover his money; he will have to pay roundly for it. The fact of his having lost such a large amount of money, if his credit is sensitive, may wreck him financially. If the banker or merchant is a nervous man and of an excitable disposition, his name and the circumstances of the robbery, printed in large letters, will be published in a thousand papers throughout the country. Very frequently the facts of the larceny will be written in such an exaggerated manner, containing even innuendoes expressed as to his carelessness and imbecility in regard to money, or just as often the suspicion stated that the amount was nothing like as large as was reported, that the unfortunate loser will be driven to desperation. It is hard enough to lose money, without being called an imbecile or a rascal. The most cool and cold-blooded man often, under such circumstances, would be glad to compound felony. Of course I am no advocate of treating with robbers, and what I write is not to be understood in the least as advocating it.

The bonds are lost. They are worth 100 cents on the dollar. The loser may have to pass twelve months of constant agony before he gets them back, (we are taking one of the cases of the more fortunate character,) and then has to pay for them, in detective fees, say but ten per cent. in money, but at over ninety per cent. in personal wear and tear and mental anxiety.

Say that in some mysterious way the banker receives an intimation that the thieves would like to arrange matters for a mere fifteen to twenty per cent., and he accepts! He has been robbed only a week ago, and then he gets his bonds safe back again, though he may have paid several thousands of dollars to secure them. The facts I have briefly descanted on are known to many on Wall and Broad streets and on Exchange place.

Some five years ago two or three good places were wanted in Templeton for certain quite respectable old gentlemen. They were by no means superannuated men, nor had they gone beyond their period of usefulness. These old gentlemen, who were perfectly suave, honest, and correct, had been unlucky in life, but were fortunate enough to have younger friends whom they (the old gentlemen) had helped at the outset of their careers. Clerks had got to be men of wealth and position, while the old heads of the firms who had first employed them had gone down in the world.

A savings bank, the Fountain, with an ample capital furnished by the younger men, was founded, not so much for the accommodation of the thrifty poor as for the personal advantage of the two eminently honest, quiet, and respectable old gentlemen, who, drawing a modest $1,500 to $1,800 a year, could manage matters quite satisfactorily for the Fountain Savings Bank, the stockholders, the depositors, and themselves. As economy was a paramount consideration, no extra clerks were to be hired. The two old gentlemen were to act as Cashiers, Treasurers, bookkeepers, entry clerks, and general accountants.

Matters went on quite pleasantly. Occasional deposits came in, which were increased, and the old gentlemen, cultivating the neighborhood, warmed up with the work, and conscientiously did their duty when they advocated thrift and economy. In fact, the results were quite satisfactory, and the old gentlemen, for a certain time, were never happier in their lives than when managing the Fountain.

One day there lounged in a quiet-looking man, certainly a mechanic, and of the better class too. The man's clothes were decent, a trifle worn, and he had on a colored shirt. There might have been just a curl of wood-shaving mixed with his hair, and from the brim of his hat, as he took it off, there fell a little shower of sawdust. In fact, he smelt of yellow pine and was, to all intents and purposes, a carpenter.

"He was not a rich man," he said, "only able to save a scrap here and there. Careful wife. Nothing like that, but a growing family. Good boss and all that, and fair wages. What the boss paid him, on a pinch, might keep them all, but was a doing a fair stroke of night-work. Wasn't a spreer. Took his drink sometimes, when he wanted to, but not habitual. The gentlemen in the bank knew that a little never did any harm. Yes; he thought they were sensible. Well, passing along—he went by the Fountain Savings every blessed day—thought he would drop in. Was it only six per cent. they gave? That wasn't enough. Wasn't a business man much, but had heard that money was worth as much as that by the single month over in New-York. What did they do with their money? Well, bond and mortgage was safe. Would they let him have a statement? Didn't expect he would understand much, but the old woman and the boss would, and he would carry it home. Liked the look of the Fountain. Was a plain man himself, and, though he would be glad enough himself to build the insides of some of those savings banks, with their rose-wood moldings and beadings, and that sort of thing, didn't believe it helped a concern much. Would do for a hotel or a barber-shop, but he went in for what was plain, he did, and he would bid them good morning, and he might or might not call again."

A week afterward he did call, accompanied by a friend, and the two old gentlemen felt sure of opening a new account.

"It's the boss. He believes in savings banks, and he and the old woman says they think you are safe—they do," said the carpenter. "Pity you hadn't thought of it before, Hosea," said the boss, "though I ain't a bit better off nor you. What I have got is some mighty sorry houses—had to take 'em for a mechanic's lien. Hang me, if workmen ain't better off now than the bosses. If this here Hosea does make a deposit or so, and a fellow wanted just a little mortgage on a fair house—first mortgage, mind you—you wouldn't mind obliging a man, would you? Of course I know that's a matter the Directors usually looks to. Hosea, you ain't got a circular, have you? Left it at home? Well, then, let me have another. Hosea, put your money in at once, and that's my advice," and having given his views, asking for a circular, the boss ceased speaking.

The journeyman carpenter hauled out a wallet, and counted out slowly, one, two, five, ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty dollars—most of it one-dollar bills, and a great deal of it in fractional currency and some five-cent pieces. Some of the small bills fell on the floor. Now the obliging Cashier made it seventy-five cents too little, and now it was fifty cents too much. In the meantime the other old employe was looking up a circular. He wanted a fresh one, with a pea-green cover, for Hosea's Boss. At last the count was made correct, a pass-book was brought, and the big book for signatures was graced with Hosea's signature after quite an amount of labor and a blot. The circular of the Fountain Savings Bank, with the pea-green cover, was then politely handed to Hosea's Boss, and they left, as did at the same time a certain tin box, containing exactly $20,000 in United States bonds, the property of the before-mentioned Fountain Savings Bank of Templeton.

How it was done, no one ever knew, and no one will ever pretend to know. All the old gentlemen knew about it was, that when the day's labors were over, some five hours afterward, when they went to lock up the safe, the black lacquer box was gone!

Police! Detectives!!

Of course they were put to it straight, and they moused over it, and ferreted at it, and got on a trail, which they declared to be as strong as a cable, which twisted itself into two trails, then into three, and then into a thousand. each strand of which turned out to be as flimsy as a cobweb, and would not stand any tension. Then the Fountain Savings Bank Directors, with much good sense and no small expenditure of money, gave the detectives up.

Queensby was one of the Directors of the Fountain, and though the loss of the $20,000 never worried him at all, as the Fountain was perfectly solvent, and if necessary he could have made up any deficiency in their capital in five minutes, nevertheless Queensby was curious to know how the trick was done. Being of a singularly persistent and obstinate nature, he thought it over for months, and then was forced to give it up.

Some ninety days after the robbery, Queensby was in the Corridor Hotel, in New-York. He had an engagement with a capitalist, and was waiting for him. Presently a gentleman came toward him, looked him straight in the face, and said: "Are you not Joseph Queensby?"

"I am," was the reply.

"Well, then," said the person, presenting a card, "this is my name. Take it. It may be of use to you some day."

Mr. Queensby took the card and read, "Chaucer Loftus."

"Mr. Loftus! And how can you be of use to me?"

"I am to be found very often here," said Mr. Loftus, "though I make no appointments. People mostly find me when they want me," added Mr. Loftus, rather sharply.

"I am still ignorant of how you can serve me," replied Mr. Queensby.

"What about those bonds?" inquired Mr. Loftus, in the most nonchalant way, and, bowing to Mr. Queensby, vanished.

Now there was nothing remarkable about Mr. Loftus. His mien was quiet and his bearing that of a gentleman. He wore no jewelry, save a quiet guard chain. His mustache was not dyed, and there was not even the faintest glimmer of flash about him. If there was anything remarkable about the man it was that his linen was particularly well done up, and that his hands and feet, of peculiarly elegant proportions, were neatly gloved and shod.

"Bonds!" said Mr. Queensby; "can this man know anything about them? Can he be a receiver? Impossible." Nevertheless Queensby found it worth his while to frequent the Corridor Hotel quite often.

Once again Chaucer Loftus, Esq., quietly approached him. The words were few.

"Bonds!" said the Director.

"Precisely," was the reply.

"You have them?"

"I never said so."

"To come to business—what are they worth? I ask for curiosity's sake. What would we have to pay to get them back?"

"Twenty-five per cent. on the dollar—say $5,000, neither more nor less," and away went Mr. Loftus.

Police and detectives again

More chain cables of facts, twisted around detective capstans. Some of them this time, at the start, seem as if they would stand some small amount of tugging, but when a true strain was put on them, they commence parting again, like rotten fishing lines. Now and then something was hooked up, but when it did come up, the snoods were found either to have had their hooks snapped, or to have brought to the surface bunches of worthless weeds. Every possible preserve was fished; and at last, at last, some person was arrested who had been trying to sell the bonds. Not that the detectives found it out, but it came to the surface in a natural way. Examinations took place, and the court got up a blind alley. Justice sometimes gets there of its own accord, the goddess being blind itself, and that was the end of it. Young man who had the bonds honorably discharged—only saw the bonds for a second—never handled them, and that was the proper conclusion, for the young man was undoubtedly innocent.

Now the Fountain Directors met again. Wiggles made an impressive speech as did Woggles, (the latter the more exhaustive.) The two old gentlemen who took Hosea's $30 when he took their $20,000, with the assistance of his Boss, were catechized for the five hundredth time, and were worse muddled and more at sea in their statements than ever. Like the cat in *Little Alice*, all they could say was that "it vanished." The poor old gentlemen went home, utterly extinguished, and took to their beds for weeks. Wiggles said: "Philanthropy demanded that the money must be found;" and so did Woggles. "Much good can be done with twenty thousand dollars." "Less twenty-five per cent.," said Wuggles, the financiering Director, "with great care and good judgment them twenty thousand dollars, less twenty-five per cent, as my brother Director says, may fructify—in fact, put us on our legs again." "The Fountain may still give out streams of fluid to the thirsty," said Waggles. "But you are compounding with felony," remarked Mr. Queensby, quite sharply. "I ask you if there is the least chance of our getting our bonds back any other way?" put in Wiggles, dogmatically.

"None in the least. The detectives——" went on to say Queensby.

"Are quite as bad as the thieves," arose as one voice, the cry of all the Directors.

"Compound then," said Mr. Queensby.

Not one of the other Directors said yes; but they all nodded, and though the book of minutes has no record of the fact, Mr. Queensby acted on their judgment.

"How much now?" asked Queensby, meeting Chaucer Loftus at the Corridor.

"Now? oh 35," benignly said Loftus.

"It was 25 before."

"Now they are 35; they may be 50 before long."

"Is this your address?" asked the acting Director.

"Certainly it is, and not ashamed of the neighborhood."

"I will think over it. I may see you again, perhaps to-day."

Queensly went to his bank and drew a certified check for $7,000, and hurried to the address on Mr. Loftus' card.

It was a neat, quiet-looking residence. A tidy maid-servant who opened the door said, "Mr. Loftus is in," and Queensby was ushered into the drawing-room. The parlor was plainly, yet comfortably furnished; on the walls there hung quite a neat collection of engravings, and the table was covered with magazines and with two or three recently-published English works of merit.

Mr. Loftus came in after a few moments.

"I have brought with me this certified check for $7,000, and now the bonds," said Mr. Queensby.

"What bonds? Bonds? You must be mistaken—an error, doubtless! I never had the pleasure of seeing you before. Catharine!" Mr. Loftus touched the bell. "Show this gentleman the door."

"Is this your card, Sir?" asked Mr. Queensby, enraged.

"My card? Strange! How did it come into your hands? A mistake—a comedy of errors. Catharine, show this person the door, and say to your mistress to have little Gertrude dressed, and that her papa intends taking a stroll with her."

Queensby was dumbfounded at this coolness, paused a moment, then left. Next day he was again at the Corridor Hotel, and there was Mr. Loftus. This time he had to approach Mr. Loftus. This gentleman's words were brief:

"If you think I am such an infernal fool as to take a certified check you must have a very poor opinion of my ability. Bring notes to the house, any time within an hour." And Mr. Loftus, evading any more conversation, left.

Queensby drew out the money, and in an hour afterward was at Mr. Loftus' house.

"Now, my sweet pet," said Mr. Loftus to a pretty blonde-haired child, who was building blocks on the floor, as Mr. Queensby entered, "Papa has business now, and cannot be disturbed. So, now, that's a darling; run to Catharine and get dressed, and, by and by, papa will take you out for a walk. You will excuse me, Mr. Queensby," continued the fond parent, as he kissed the child and waived her to the door. "Little girls want so much more petting than boys." Now the child was gone, and Queensby and Loftus were alone. His manner hardly changed. "Ah, I perceive you have the notes. You will count them. Seven thousand dollars? Correct. You will give them to me."

"And the bonds?" inquired Mr. Queensby.

"You shall have them; but I want, and must have the money first," said Mr. Loftus, just as quietly as ever, cutting the leaf of a magazine with a mother-of-pearl paper-knife.

"What security have I that the bonds will be returned?" inquired Mr. Queensby.

"The word of a thief, Sir," said Mr. Loftus, closing the book with a snap, and looking squarely at Queensby. "If you will give me the money, I shall lock it up here, and you must trust me. If not, take your money away with you. If you consent to my terms, in five minutes the bonds will be in your possession. I could not give them to you if I wanted to, for they are not here."

With a tremor Queensby handed over the piles of bills to Loftus, who, opening a safe in the back room, locked them securely up.

"We will now go to the hotel"—and saying this Queensby and Loftus went into the street. The weather was cold, and both had on their overcoats.

"A drink this raw morning would be excellent," remarked Mr. Loftus. "The brandy at the Corridor is passable. I mostly import my own in small quantities. In New-York everybody adulterates brandy so much. Is it not a shame that Union square, which should be the tidiest of all places, is always in such a shocking condition? and that little scoundrel of a newsboy, who has splashed the mud over us. No, I do not want a newspaper," he said to the newsboy, "and clear out." A dirty, ragged newsboy, thus addressed, who had a bundle of papers under his arm, gazed at the speaker, Mr. Loftus, for a moment with the utmost contempt, and then made use of some decidedly impertinent expression. Mr. Loftus made an attempt to strike the rude boy with his neat umbrella, which blow the boy evaded, jostling against Mr. Queensby. The incident was soon forgotten, as they neared the hotel, when Mr. Queensby's anxiety increased. "Have I," he remarked to himself "been fool enough to throw away $7,000? If he is going to humbug me? I am capable of shooting him. What about those bonds?" he said aloud.

"Bonds! Why, my dear Sir, my dear Mr. Queensby, here you have been carrying on Broadway, in the most crowded thoroughfare of the City, some twenty thousand dollars' worth of United States bonds wrapped up in an old newspaper in your pocket. It is a mercy you have not been robbed. Your escape from losing them can only be accounted for by the fact that the outside of the package by no means represents the value of the contents."

Mr. Queensby felt in his overcoat pocket, and sure enough there was a goodly-sized package. The hotel was reached, and in a private corner the package was examined and the bonds, twenty-thousand dollars worth in all, was found to be correct. Whether Queensby and Loftus tried the brandy at the bar of the Corridor we do not know. How the bonds came into Queensby's pocket can only be accounted for by the supposition that the newsboy put them there, but how these bonds were taken from the Fountain is still a mystery.

This is precisely how, in this particular instance, a felony was compounded. There is no safer savings bank than the Fountain of Templeton, and during the late panic there was not even a run on it.

Of course no pitcher can always keep going to the well and not get broken. So Chaucer Loftus, Esq., or the forger and bond thief, whose real name is Spencer or "Spence" Pettis, got hauled up in due process of time, and is now an inmate of the State Prison of Massachusetts—but not on account of any little irregularity with the Fountain Savings Bank.

AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

THE ANNUAL MEETING—THE IRISH CHALLENGE—INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The annual meeting of the Amateur Rifle Club was held at G Company Room, Seventh Regiment Armory, on Friday evening, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock P. M., the President, George W. Wingate, presiding. A large number of members were present. The Secretary's report having been read and some routine business transacted, an election of officers for the ensuing year took place, with the following result: President, George W. Wingate, re-elected; Vice President, Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, Twelfth Regiment, New-York; Secretary and Treasurer, Fred. P. Fairbanks, re-elected; Executive Committee, Henry Fulton, J. S. B. Collins, A. Alford, L. C. Bruce, George S. Schermerhorn, Jr.

On motion of Mr. J. P. M. Richards the following resolution was proposed and adopted in regard to the challenge from Irish riflemen:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this club be hereby requested to correspond with Mr. Leech, and, if satisfactory terms can be arranged, to accept the challenge in the name of the Amateur Rifle Club of the City of New-York, and of the Riflemen of America. And it is hereby suggested to the Executive Committee that, in the event of the proposed match being arranged, an opportunity be offered to the riflemen of the United States, at the earliest possible date, to compete with our own practice squad for places in the team, but without expense to the club.

The meeting was attended by the most prominent shots of the Amateur Rifle Club and National Rifle Association, who were strongly in favor of accepting the challenge of the Irish team. It will be seen that the club do not propose to accept the challenge so much for themselves as on behalf of the American riflemen. It is hoped that those who consider themselves qualified to compete in such a contest will, in case a definite arrangement is made, place themselves in communication with the officers of the club. Those intending to do so, however, must bear in mind that they will be restricted to the use of a rifle weighing less than ten pounds, with a trigger pull of three pounds at least, and without telescopic sights.

The Amateur Club is an association of gentlemen who are desirous of practicing long-range firing with rifles of the most approved pattern, the club being substantially modeled on the pattern of the small-bore clubs of England and Canada, which have been so successful in developing fine shooting. The average shooting of the club in seven shots, in the first match held by it, was 14 points per man. In later matches it exceeded 19. An average 3½ out of a possible 4 has been made by several at 500 yards, in the recorded matches of the year, and the average of the entire shooting of all the members was 2.5, which can compare very favorably with any shooting known. These figures show that the amateurs have commenced with an excellent record, and, no doubt, with a little more practice they will be able to respond to any challenge that may be offered.

The following are the scores made by competitors in the matches of 1873:

	Total.	No. of Shots.	Average.
J. P. M. Richards	100	28	3.57
Robt. Omand	25	7	3.57
John Bodine	97	28	3.46
G. W. Wingate	72	21	3.42
S. S. Hepburn	23	7	3.28
Andrew S. Fowle	68	21	3.23
J. S. Conlin	45	14	3.21
G. W. Hamilton	44	14	3.14
Bethel Burton	65	21	3.09
G. W. Yale	65	21	3.09
S. J. Kellogg, Jr.	43	14	3.07
A. V. Canfield, Jr.	42	14	3.00
Andrew Anderson	19	7	2.858
A. Pyle	80	28	2.857
Henry Fulton	75	28	2.60
H. A. Gildersleeve	36	14	2.57
W. H. Richards	18	7	2.57
S. C. Bruce	53	21	2.52
J. Ross	17	7	2.40
S. W. Ballard	17	7	2.40
J. T. B. Collins	28	14	2.00
Other competitors	255	16	8.00
Total points	1,384		
Shots	546		

Average shooting of club, 2.534.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Commissioners have submitted their report for the quarter ending Oct. 31, 1873, to Mayor Havemeyer. The number of fires in the quarter was 290; by them 3 buildings were totally destroyed and 108 slightly damaged. Eighty-eight fires were due to carelessness in using matches, candles, and cigars, 27 to foul chimneys, 22 caught from window curtains and goods in show-windows, and 20 from explosions of kerosene. The estimated loss on buildings was $96,642; on stock, $254,130; total, $350,772. The insurance on buildings was $649,893; on stock, $980,356. Seven indictments and two convictions for arson were obtained. Eight hundred and fifty-one licenses were issued for the sale of oil, powder, and chemicals. Fifty-five complaints of violations of the law were received. There are 137 cases in the hands of the Corporation Attorney, of which 95 are for selling kerosene oil without a license. The following is a statement of the expenses of the department:

Appropriation for 1873	$1,264,900 00
Expended Jan. 1 to May 19	$387,739 82
Expended May 19 to July 31	296,936 88
Expended July 31 to Oct. 31	301,178 22
Total	$987,354 92
Balance unexpended	277,045 08

PRODUCE MERCHANTS IN COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Committee on Naval Stores of the New-York Produce Exchange was held yesterday morning to devise better rules to govern the exportation of resin and spirits of turpentine. A number of amendments to the existing rules were adopted by the committee, which will be presented to exporters and members of the naval store trade for approval. The important part of the amendments proposes a plan for selling spirits of turpentine by weight and shipping it in parcels.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, President Vance in the chair. The object of the session was to provide employment for laborers, and a large number of resolutions to pave various streets and build sewers were adopted for that purpose. The Chairman appointed the following as a special committee to investigate the Eighteenth Ward Market frauds: Aldermen Monheimer, Billings, Flanagan, Reilly, and Falconer. The board then adjourned.

STATISTICS OF THE WEEK.

The Police made 1,667 arrests in this City during the past week. There were 456 births, 525 deaths, and 209 marriages in the City during the week ending yesterday. Fire Marshal Sheldon reports 41 fires for the week ending Dec. 6, 8 A. M., involving a loss of $68,655; insurance, $445,300.

A REPAST IN THE PERTHSHIRE HIGHLANDS.

It is not my intention to support the above gastronomic title by describing a daintily-served table, or to descant upon the ready appetites with which a score of delighted guests reclined, Athenian fashion, around it. Our snowy cloth had been spread, not over polished mahogany, but upon a low, flat rock—a companion to many similar protrusions cropping up in their granite substance through soft, mossy turf, stretching its velvet carpet from a belt of silver birches and tall elms, whose vigorous roots were watered by the turbulent eddies of the "Garry." The classic character of the ground through which this interesting river runs had been the excuse for our convivial meeting. There was not one among our number who looked either thanklessly or apathetically upon the smallest individual feature employed in making the picturesque landscape we had traversed all the way from that decaying monument of fading greatness—old Dunkeld.

The drive is not over fourteen miles from the Athol gates to Pitlochrie, but every bend of the "silent Tay," and each upland glade opening from its flowery banks holds some poetic tradition of love or war to enchain the attention of those who do not pass blindfold through such a maze of historic story, or rustic romance. The silken films of both float upon every perfumed breeze in this region, and all my senses were sharpened to catch the bright threads of each, in order that I might weave them into substance for the embellishment of my own fireside, or for the quiet uneventful evenings of such friends whose walks of daily action had been circumscribed, and had left no pathway open to such lights and shades as had been permitted to play upon my vivid fancy and keen enjoyment of the beautiful in nature. Soon after we had passed the inclosure of the Athol Park, and were buried in the shadow of the various forest-trees, which meet over the road, bounded on each side by lichen-covered walls of granite, a startling sound sprung up from our horses' very heads, they plunged a little, but our thoughts were all given to the probable cause, for had an archangel taken flight upward from our unworthy earth his wings could scarcely have caused a more sweeping whirr. "A capper cailzie," shouted our coachman, who was a Highlander to the back bone. "See, noo, his bonnie neck," and we were just in time to see him stretch his giant pinions to carry his many-tinted plumage where he would not be again interrupted in his almost inviolable solitude among the forbidding craigs towering away in the hazy distance. As we emerged into the open slopes rising opposite to "Strath-Braan" the downs, as far as the eye could reach over their daisy-flecked surface, seemed absolutely throbbing with animation; a phenomenon easily solved as we drew near enough to descry the gambols of countless families of small, gray-furred rabbits frolicking so fearlessly and joyously in the dewy sunshine that they scarcely took the trouble to move out of our way as our carriage rolled softly in the midst of their heather-tufted domain. On the opposite banks of the river stately residences from time to time rise into partial view through a screen of dark, Scotch firs, and cozily sheltering themselves under craigs and sweeps of rising ground, embellished with rich growths of forest-trees, among which the silver-skimmed "birks" shimmer like fairy creations in the shade beyond. One can judge of the comfort which reigns within these dwellings by the ranges of glittering glass houses outside, and broad acres of wonderfully-tilled ground waving their happy burden of every kind of grain, as if in hearty thanksgiving to the cheery sun above. But if I stay thus, lingering amid all the woodland steeps mapped by foaming waterfalls, or telling of the sunny "braes" which Burns so loved to paint, and knew so well how to glorify with the magic colors of his pen, our route might become tedious to all but those whose actual enjoyment of it can turn at will to any backward page of their memory, and live over again the pleasures of that balmy September day. Reaching Pitlochrie, we were greeted by our host, who would trust to no other tongue the national responsibility of the task of guide. A superb picture he made there, clad in his native costume, which showed to good advantage his sinewy, well-formed limbs, equal to any fatigue, whether in moorlands or red-deer fastnesses—his undress kilt eschewed all clannish colors, and was of that gray which spreads over every mountain scene in the fresh hours of the early morning, and would, therefore, the less easily alarm the quick eye of the heath-cock, or attract the gaze of the antlered guard of the glen, whose treacherous clefts and rugged pinnacles had been familiar with his stalwart tread from boyhood.

Some of his people held ponies at the service of any of our party, but walking through such ground as lay before us was preferable in every way, and so we were followed instead by the lively troop who seemed happy enough to share the pleasure of the day with us without paying the accustomed penalty of bearing other burden than their own lithe forms. From the lower bridge of the "Garry," we turned from the road to enter a private park, where we were kindly received and accompanied through his grounds by the proprietor, to the "Falls of Tummel." They make variety where all is beautiful, and did not need the peculiar interest left there by having been a favorite spot of the Queen and her Prince Consort, and thus marked by a memorial stone—a welcome souvenir to all, of whatever nation, who could appreciate the enriched intellectual qualities of the father of England's heir, and the purely womanly grace and virtue of that august ruler whose sway has been marked by justice, faith, and never-flinching moral courage.

It is a hopeless task to give through the agency of pen and paper any just idea of the majestic "Pass of Killiecrankie" to those who have never beheld its enchanting features, and to those who have enjoyed its varied witcheries even the best attempt must prove futile and weak. I love its memory too well to do it injustice, therefore leave its graceful portraiture to more powerful means than I possess, and with a longing look at its softly-wooded acclivities, rising on either side of its rocky ravine, through which the "Garry" tumbles in its downward current, murmuring its ceaseless song to many a fairy-like homestead peeping out from the wooded banks several hundred feet high; and glancing at the work of man in the depths where, following the bed of the mountain stream, a railroad has been constructed, whose solid viaduct aids rather than injures the grandeur of the whole—casting a longing, loving glance at all these, I pass on to the scene of our ostensible day's occupation, and take my seat near our noble host upon the very spot where tradition ascribes the death struggle of the brave Claverhouse, from a bullet sped by an unknown hand, in the glowing moment of enthusiastic triumph following his victory over the Southrons, remembered as the "battle of Killiecrankie." His "blue bonnets" had fought and won; for their "white cockade," they had pursued their vanquished foes down the blood-stained bed and banks of the river—one of whom is said to owe his life to a desperate spring from rock to rock, through which the boiling surge was rushing in streaked foam, and known ever since as the "Soldier's Leap."

The scene of this momentous event was at a little distance from the upper bridge of the Garry, and diverging from it on the road toward Blair Athol. There is still a mansion resting upon the grounds known as "Urrard," and forms a part of the property of an heiress bearing the royal name. May she long and happily hold possession of her richly-endowed inheritance!

After the relish peculiar to an *al fresco* entertainment, which had marked the rapid disappearance of salmon fresh from the Tay; grouse in such guise as one can only taste in Scotland; venison pastry, provoking instead of satisfying appetite; the national haggis, with innumerable aids in the form of piquant nothings, came tempting mixtures, allowable only in such scenes and such a bracing air. Yet, even admitting such circumstances, most of the convivial circle seemed upon their guard, especially when a new tempter appeared, under the soft, sweet appellation of "Athol Brose," and looking as innocent as the cowslip-scented milk which a bonnie Highland lass was bearing home in her well-filled pails to the adjacent dairy. But ah! beware in time all ye that travel northward, and find out that the perfumed honey which acknowledges its presence with boasting supremacy, is but a subordinate after all, and the distilled "dew" which lies hidden in its lusciousness makes itself remembered long after the dulcet flavor has been changed into distrust, and perhaps regret. This, I beg to observe, is general advice, and in no way applicable to any one of our companions, who, under the long twilight of a September evening in the Highlands, opened one after another the free passage of poetical thoughts, some in recital, others in interested inquiry—and all in deep acknowledgment of courteous hospitality to our host. Our return to Dunkeld was under a moon bright as heaven's queen should be. Her beams seemed to have transformed the whole aspect of our morning's journey, and imagination formed no impediment in the creation of its fairy peopling, where Queen Mab and her wee subjects might have dwelt forever in their harebell domes, and danced their goblin evolutions in the balmy air without let or hindrance, did not a more truth-telling, matter-of-fact monitor rise with the sun "at morn," called reality. Soon yon hill of "Birnam" will lose much of its wondrous beauty—its purple summit will in a short while have parted with the rosy mist which veils its towering outline without concealing it. From the first swelling degrees of this traditional eminence are visible the crumbling ruins of Dunkeld's still stately cathedral; its ivy-clad arches, some stretching their Gothic glory to the pristine height, call back the bygone importance with which it was dignified, while its lowered fragments, all graceful even in their decay, give forth a text on human weakness. There they lie prone upon the velvet sward they once protected; but the precincts are still sacred and trodden gently, as is meet for ground so holy. It is true that Episcopal rule is exiled from this, as from many others of its strongholds; but a newer church, which does not disagree in its architectural character with its venerable neighbor, stands close to it, and seems to lend its filial strength to the needs of its tottering mother, making an interesting scene to the archæologist as well as the painter. Sloping upward from the ground within the gates of Athole Park, upon which these edifices rest their weight, are the magnificent woodlands skirting "Craigie Barns," and near their soft shadows nestles the modest rose-draped cottage of the noble lady who prefers its beauty to the more stately residence appointed as her dower, higher up upon the banks of the Tay.

Sometimes, when the unpretending domicile is reflected in its dress of leafy tracery upon the mirror-like bosom of the limpid river, beside the noble hostess stands a gracious guest, whose royal ermines are by no means crushed in the small apartments. She accepts with that sweet condescension which makes no difference between the Queen and the subject. They are both widows, both good, and both reflected in unsullied purity upon that truthful surface rolling silently at their feet. A short distance toward the downward flow of the Tay it is spanned by an imposing bridge, which connects Dunkeld with Birnam. An old legendary prophecy threatens the parent city with humiliation before the growing strength of the younger born, which formerly was known as "Little Dunkeld," but happily the augury seems very far from fulfillment. The two separate interests smile upon each other from opposite banks, and will probably support each other in their own individual strength, so that both may grace the history of a far-stretching future, and preserve in their firm unity and interesting lore enduring enticements to nomads like ourselves, while those whose homes have been sweetly placed within its limits may drink long and deeply of the rare elements of intellectual as well as physical enjoyment existing wherever heart or eye may rest. I wonder whether Shakespeare ever really spied "Dunsinnane" from the honored "hill" above me, and whether a "wood" ever covered the sunny valley between my footstand and the sparkling stream. If so all traces have disappeared, except those attributed to a pair of trophy trees stretching wide their mystic branches within view, and complacently receiving the homage of believing tourists, who make faithful pilgrimage to this most pleasant shrine.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 67.—*Bean vs. Beckwith & Henry*.—Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for Vermont.—The defendants were provost officers during the war, and on the 15th of June, 1864, arrested the plaintiff for disloyalty, charging him with enticing soldiers to desert from the army of the United States. He was placed in the State Prison at Windsor for safe custody, as averred, until he could be brought before the civil tribunals for trial; and there being no term of the Circuit Court meanwhile, he was detained until May 1, 1865, when he was taken before a United States Commissioner and held to answer. But it does not appear that any proceedings were ever commenced against him. The defendants justified by averring their military authority in the premises, and that they acted in obedience to the orders of the President of the United States. It was admitted that the arrest was made without warrant or other process, except the authority given to the President by the act of 1863. The act of 1867, providing indemnity for such arrests where made in obedience to the orders of the Executive, was also pleaded. The plaintiff demurred to these pleas, maintaining that they did not bring the case within the acts of Congress, and that if they did, and those acts were to receive such a construction, then they are in contravention of articles 4, 5, and 6 of the Constitution of the United States. The court divided on the questions raised by the pleadings, and they were certified up for answer. The Government here contends that Bean's act was a felony, and that the defendants were justified both as officers and as private citizens in causing his arrest, where there was reasonable grounds for suspicion that he was guilty. It is also contended that as this action was commenced before the termination of any proceedings against the plaintiff, it is premature and cannot be sustained. The plaintiff maintains the positions raised by his demurrer.

B. J. Phelps for plaintiff; Solicitor General for Government.

No. 580.—*Meyer vs. Folke, Assignee in Bankruptcy*.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—Submitted under the twentieth rule.—The cause presents substantially the same question as that considered in case No. 576—Sawyer vs. Hoag, submitted immediately before it—whether a person who pays for his stock in an insurance company by a loan from the company is entitled to purchase negotiable claims against the company in case of its insolvency, and have them allowed as a set-off against his indebtedness.

Fuller, Hitchcock, and Dufee assert the right; and Rosenthal and Pence deny it.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

DOUBLE OFFICE-HOLDING.

In the case of The People ex rel. James Ryan vs. Andrew H. Green to compel payment by the latter of the former's salary as Deputy Clerk of Special Sessions for the four months during which Ryan was also a member of the State Legislature, a decision was rendered yesterday by Judge Joseph F. Daly. The motion for a mandamus was first made to Judge Daniels in the Supreme Court and by him decided adversely to Ryan, the Judge holding that even at common law, Ryan's acceptance of office as a member of the Legislature, necessarily vacated his office as Deputy Clerk. But as the common law view of the case had not been argued before Judge Daniels, in deciding adversely to the relator he did so with leave to renew the motion before some other Judge for an alternative writ. A motion was recently argued, on return to the writ, at length before Judge Joseph F. Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, by Mr. Richard S. Gorman on the part of Ryan, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Andrews on the part of the City. In deciding the motion the Judge has rendered a very elaborate opinion in which he holds that the two offices held by Ryan were not incompatible; that non-user of the powers of the office, while it might be ground for removal, does not, of itself, vacate the office; that, in the several constitutional conventions, nearly one-fourth of the delegates held office, but did not vacate them by reason of accepting the office of delegate, though their duties as delegates necessarily caused a temporary suspension of their other official duties during the very long sessions of the convention; that there are no duties which must be jointly performed by the Clerk and Deputy Clerk of Special Sessions, or requiring the presence of both, but it would rather seem that the creation of the two offices to perform duties which the incumbent of either can fulfill, contemplates the occasional absence of one of them.

The Judge concludes his opinion as follows: It is with diffidence and reluctance a conclusion is here reached differing from the views of the learned Justice of the Supreme Court, but it has been my advantage to hear counsel discuss with care and elaboration the particular point in controversy. So far as the propriety of any two offices, compatible or incompatible, being ever held by one person at the same time is concerned, (save, possibly, in exceptional cases of extreme importance, where the interests of the State temporarily demand special experience and ability,) it is impossible not to see the force of Coke's opinion, "That it were better they should not be, as tending to the greater honor and dignity of office and greater benefit to the public." But my views as to the propriety cannot affect the law as I find it, and I must conclude that the relator did not vacate his local office by accepting that of member of the Legislature. The return is insufficient and mandamus must issue.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

The number of applications for licenses during the past week show only a very slight increase over the previous week. During the week ended Saturday, Nov. 29, there were sixty-five applications, and during the past week sixty-seven. There is a more perceptible increase in the amount received, the figures being $5,050 against $4,490. On Dec. 1 there were eleven applications, for which $850 were received. There were fourteen applications on Dec. 2, the amount received being $1,070; nine applications on the 3d, amount $580; fifteen on the 4th, amount $1,140; twelve on the 5th, amount $1,000; and six applications on the 6th, amount $410. The total number of applications from the 1st of June up to the present are 6,827, the total amount received being $513,350. The number of licenses issued during the week were forty-eight; refused, five. Money returned for refused applications, $2,280.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has written to the several gas companies, notifying them that after the 7th inst. the bills for gas furnished the City cannot be paid, as the appropriation is exhausted, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment have not made an additional appropriation, as requested by the Commissioner in his communication of Oct. 31 last. In conclusion, Commissioner Van Nort says: "While I deem it proper to give you this notice, I trust that the welfare of the City and its citizens will be considered by your company, and rely on future action upon the part of the proper authorities for the compensation to which you will be entitled for lighting the public lamps in your district for the balance of the year 1873."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 6.

[illegible]

1500 Union Pacific b3. 28¼	100 Ohio & Miss.	28¾
2200 do. 28⅛	200 do.	[illegible]
1600 do. b5. 28¼	100 do.	27⅞
200 do. 28⅛	100 C., C. & I. C.	[illegible]
900 do. 28⅛	1000 do.	[illegible]
400 do. 28	300 do.	[illegible]
400 do. 28⅛	100 do.	[illegible]
200 do. b10. 28⅛	100 At. & Pac. P. s3.	13¼
200 do. 28		

SATURDAY, Dec. 6—P. M.

The Clearing-house makes public the totals of the Weekly Averages of the Associated Banks, without reporting the separate condition of each Bank. This was done this afternoon, as at the close of the week before. The following are the comparative footings:

	Nov. 29.	Dec. 6.
Loans	$247,922,000	$252,014,100
Gold	19,909,000	21,399,300
Greenbacks	35,399,000	37,732,500
Deposits	174,407,000	182,143,100
Circulation	27,238,000	27,186,400

The proportion of Gold and Greenbacks to Deposits and Circulation, in this aggregate statement, is 28½ ₩ cent., or about $6,750,000 above the old rule of 25 ₩ cent. The distribution of this strength among the 60 Banks in the Clearing Association is, of course, unknown outside the Clearing-house. But nearly all the Banks are believed to be in the way of improvement, and the aggregate movement this week, it will be noticed, is the way of expansion on all the lines of Loans, Lawful Money, and Deposits. The Loans are up $4,000,000; the Lawful Money, (Gold and Greenbacks,) $3,600,000, and the Deposits $7,600,000.

To-day the Money market was easy on Stock loans at 7 ₩ cent., and the rates on Merchant paper improved to 9@12 ₩ cent. for prime names, with a demand for this kind of paper outside of Bank.

The Gold sales were a fraction stiffer than last night, owing to the unsettled or rather uncertain course of our relations with Cuba. The sales were 109⅛@109¼ ₩ cent. Exchange on London was also stiffer, with sales of prime 60 Days at 108¾ ₩ cent.

The Stock Exchange goes up on easy Money, easier Bank certifications for the Brokers, and the easier feeling as to Congressional action on the finances. The Speaker of the House yesterday announced the Standing Committees on Banking and Currency and on Ways and Means, and the constituent or controlling influences in both these important Committees are decidedly against hastening the resumption or legislative promise of resumption of Specie payments, or the undue disturbance of the Tariff. The speculators for a rise on the Share list took fresh hold this morning, and the general market was stronger than at any time during the week, and so closed as follows compared with Friday night:

Closing Quotations—Dec. 5:	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	109¾	110
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	112½	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116¾	117
American Gold	109⅛	109¼
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅛	108¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92⅞	93¼
Chicago and Rock Island	93¾	94⅞
Pacific Mail	39⅝	40¾
St. Paul Common	35⅞	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅛	[illegible]
Western Union	70⅝	[illegible]
Erie	46	46
Union Pacific	27⅛	28⅛
Lake Shore	72⅞	73¼
Toledo and Wabash	47¾	50⅛
Harlem	119	119¾
North-west	49⅛	51½
North-west Preferred	70¾	70¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	25⅛	26¼
Adams Express	86	87
U. S. Express	63	64¾
Wells-Fargo Express	68	70
American Express	61	61¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	96¾	99
Central New-Jersey	96	95¼
Panama	93	92
St. Paul Preferred	60¼	60½
Atlantic and Pacific	13½	13¾
Iron Mountain	55	56¼

The Sub-Treasury Office received during the week $1,386,400 for Customs, and paid out $329,765 for Interest on the Public Debt.

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Oceanic, from Liverpool—6,000 Staves, 3,517 bxs. Bacon, 2,914 bxs. Cheese, 115 bbls. Pork, 30 cases Handles, 406 bbls. Apples, 1 case Pistols, 15 pkgs. Oysters, 100 bales Cotton, 214 pkgs. Butter, [illegible] Hams.

By the bark Olga, for Cork and orders—34,000 bushels Corn.

By the steamer City of London, for Liverpool—1,[illegible] bxs. Bacon, 770 bxs. Cheese, 456 bbls. Apples, 1,017 bales Cotton, 183 bxs. Meats, 900 bags Oil-cake.

By the steamer Victoria, for Glasgow—[illegible] Roll, 295 tcs. Beef, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 31,581 bushels Wheat, 19 casks Bark Liquor, [illegible] bags Clover-seed, 78 hhds. Tallow, 1,001 bxs. Bacon, 2,341 bbls. Flour, 52 tcs. Hams, 450 tcs. Lard, [illegible] Cheese, 48 tcs. Grease, 2 tons Zinc, 173 pkgs. Woodware, 6,000 Staves, 50 bxs. Pork, 10 bxs. Lard, [illegible] Meats.

By the steamer Deutchland, for Bremen—[illegible] bbls. Apples, 25 hhds. Tobacco, 9 cases Cigars, 113 cases Tobacco, 5 bags Coffee, 5 tcs. Lard, 892 bags Rye, 100 bxs. Starch, 2 cases Pumps, 73 pkgs. Bacon, 121 rolls Leather, 25 pkgs. Hardware, 1,150 bales Cotton, 12 pkgs. Stearine, 51 bbls. Flour, 10 pkgs. Milk, 60 bbls. Beef, 56 bbls. Pork, 701 bales Tobacco.

By the brig J. L. Bowen, for Antwerp—50 hhds. Tobacco, 750 tcs. Lard, 28 hhds. Tallow, 19 pkgs. Beeswax, 15,342 bushels Wheat, 36,000 Staves.

By the brig [illegible], for Barcelona—2,090 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig [illegible], for Lisbon—500 cases Refined Petroleum, 1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark [illegible], for Dundalk—13,891 bushels Corn.

By the bark Martino Cilento, for Naples—28,095 bushels Corn.

By the bark Isabella Ridley, for Cardiff—26,519 bushels Wheat.

By the bark D. McPherson, for Malaga—400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 3,678 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig John Wesley, for Corunna—6,000 Staves, 400 hhds. Tobacco.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY.
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company,
No. [illegible], New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 6—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 4 ₩ cent. Consols for money, 91⅞; for the account, 92⅛@92¼. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93¾. Erie Railway Shares, 38½.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 38⅛.

2:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 97⅛; New 5s, 91⅞. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 82½c.

6:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6—12:30 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8 5-16d. do. do., shipped January and February, at 8¼d.

1 P. M.—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.@8⅝d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Sales upon the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable February and March, at 8 5-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork, 75s. ₩ bbl. for new Mess. Bacon, 41s. ₩ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 4,900 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8¼d.

6:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December, at 8¼d.; do. do., shipped November and December, at 8¼d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8½d.

Evening.—Bacon, 40s. ₩ cwt. for new Short Rib Middles.

ANTWERP, Dec. 6.—Petroleum—32f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—Exchange irregular; on the United States, 60 days currency, 76@79 ₩ cent. premium; ditto, short sight currency, 82@85 ₩ cent. premium; on London, 119@115 ₩ cent. premium; on Paris, 87@90 ₩ cent. premium; on the United States, short sight, gold, 95@97 ₩ cent. premium.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday:

Claims paid, number of warrants, 43, amounting to $86,718 17; pay-roll, number of warrants 76, amounting to $10,346 20; total number of warrants 119, amounting to $97,064 37. Receipts from taxes of 1873 and interest, $31,385 16; arrears of taxes, assessments and interest, $2,964; collection of assessments and interest, $11,693; market rents and fees, $134 50; water rents, $4,106; licenses, Mayor's office, $[illegible]; total, $50,859 15. The Controller paid the laborers on Boulevards and avenues to 1st inst., and laborers on pipe-yard and big pipes to 1st inst., $[illegible].

DEC 1873

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 7, 1873.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition $12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum 2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum 3
The Weekly Times, per annum 2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Reflection seems to have brought sober counsels to the turbulent patriots of Cuba. There is some reason to believe that the sensational dispatches of Thursday night were sent with a view to test the resolution of our Government and people. Finding that neither was disposed to abate one jot of the demands conceded in the joint protocol, the fire-eaters of the *Casino* have wisely resolved to accept the inevitable. The *Virginius* will be quietly delivered up, and that promptly—all the talk about sending her for delivery to some port in Spain notwithstanding. After that the Cuban Spaniards have promised themselves the satisfaction of obtaining from the United States an indemnity large enough to buy up the island. This is certainly a better mood than the fighting one, though both are about equally ridiculous. It appears from the reports of the American naval officers at Santiago that the passengers and crew of the *Virginius* numbered 155 in all, that 53 were executed, and that of the 102 survivors 14 are American citizens.

In saying yesterday that Senator CONKLING had "drawn and retained his back pay," the *World* stated what was not true, as it did when it said FERNANDO WOOD would have voted against the back-pay swindle had he been present in the House. There seems to be no limit to the *World's* perversion of truth, and it has lately become more reckless and shameless than ever in its abuse of those of our public men whom it considers prominent and influential Republicans. If the *World* had more sense and less malice, it would know that the people do not accept denunciation for argument, nor do they mistake averment for evidence. Senator CONKLING will not suffer the slightest harm from the charge of the *World*, and its advocacy of WOOD certainly did that person no service.

Whatever merit it may have in a legal point of view, the decision of Judge J. F. DALY in the case of JAMES RYAN cannot be considered as a help to the cause of reform. One of the worst abuses introduced by TWEED into our affairs was plurality of offices. By electing his tools, who held lucrative places under the City Government, at his pleasure, to the Legislature, he was able to control them absolutely in that body. The system was not only corrupt in itself, but a gross fraud upon the people, for these men could not perform the duties of their Municipal offices while in Albany, and it is therefore plain they were obtaining pay for services never rendered. One of the least excusable of these cases was that of RYAN, who was a Tammany member of the Legislature and Deputy Clerk of the Special Sessions. Controller GREEN properly refused to pay his salary, and it is to be regretted that Judge DALY has now ordered him by mandamus to do so. His decision is doubtless based upon a conscientious view of the law, but it would have been received with more favor by the public if he had not included, among his reasons for it, that the holding of two offices has been permitted by usage. That is true enough, but it was chiefly a usage of thieves, and it is rather hard to have it cited as an excuse for a vicious system, which is happily abrogated by the present charter.

As a first result of the reform which has been effected in our Police courts, they are now paying into the City Treasury an average of $500 per week, received from fines imposed on offenders. Under the former Magistrates the average did not exceed $40 per week during the present year, and during the two previous years the Treasury did not acknowledge any receipts whatever from this source. A comparison of the revenues of the several courts, which we publish this morning, proves conclusively that these fines were illegally appropriated by the Tammany Magistrates or their Clerks. Now that an end has been put to this robbery, a revenue of about $30,000 per annum may be fairly expected from these courts, which will go far to decrease their cost to the public. The new Police Justices and their Clerks are not, of course, entitled to praise because they do not steal, but the public can be congratulated that honest men have at last been secured for these positions.

WORK FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

The work awaiting the next Legislature is neither so important nor so exciting as that which fell to the lot of its predecessor. There are a good many things with which it will be strongly urged to meddle that public opinion will demand should be left alone, and there are sundry subjects that it will be strongly pressed not to interfere with, which a regard to public interest will not permit to pass untouched. Limiting the enumeration, meanwhile, to affairs affecting this City, the charter legislation of last session stands in the first category. The organic law of the Municipality is still far from being faultless, but it is probably the best we have ever had. Under it we can have a perfectly well-governed City, if we can only get good men to administer it. We have made some progress in that direction, but a good deal more remains to be done. Existing indications do not encourage us to expect a remarkable elevation of official character or ability in the near future; but the Legislature cannot, by tinkering at the charter, make the outlook any better. If the people of New-York are ever to be honestly and ably served, there must be a reasonable degree of stability in the tenure of local office. We cannot get men of the proper stamp to take administrative positions under the City Government if they are to hold office nominally from three to six years, but actually at the caprice of whatever cabal can dictate to the Legislature of the year. The elevation of the standard of character required in local office-holders can only come from the steady pressure of local public opinion, and no surer way of deadening or discouraging the exercise of such opinion can be imagined than a continuous policy of meddle and muddle regarding City affairs at Albany.

The subjects immediately affecting the City and County of New-York, which ought to be taken up at Albany, are still numerous and important enough to demand unremitting watchfulness. At least one obnoxious measure of last session ought to be promptly repealed—the Industrial Exhibition bill, namely. If the company choose to go on as a private corporation, let its charter, with some necessary amendments, be spared. If it is disposed to stake its existence on the chance of extracting money from the City Treasury, let its charter be finally repealed. The Legislature will be expected to resist all demands to legalize claims which cannot be sustained in the courts, whether these emanate from officials like Sheriff BRENNAN, from contractors who have conspired with a defunct administration to defraud the City, or from newspapers who were subsidized to defend the rule of thieves. If it can do anything to promote greater economy in future legislation, the tax-payers will certainly look to it to do so. One measure in this direction is the bill which was all but passed during each of the two sessions preceding—that for the consolidation of City and County. The maintenance of this vicious and antiquated distinction causes every year great embarrassment in legislation and needless expense in administration. It is simply preposterous that the existing state of the law should permit members of the Board of Aldermen to draw $2,000 a year each as Supervisors, in addition to their salary under the charter of $4,000 a year. Claims against the County ought, moreover, to be audited by the officers who discharge that function for the City, and recent decisions have shown that the audit of the Supervisors, however slovenly, cannot be disputed by the Finance Department. If the men who are indicted for plundering the City have any property left to be attached, the law for that purpose which was vainly urged on the last Legislature ought to be passed by this one.

In dealing with the question of rapid transit, the Legislature will be expected to remember that some more substantial penalty than forfeiture of charter is demanded for non-fulfillment of contract. The statute book is cumbered with the record of high-sounding schemes for establishing quick and cheap communication between the lower and upper portions of this island. The last two Legislatures sanctioned four such schemes, each of which was supposed to furnish a prompt and satisfactory solution of the problem which has so long vexed our citizens. But the Viaduct road, Commodore VANDERBILT'S underground line, the Gilbert Elevated, and SWAIN'S three-tier road have all either virtually or technically forfeited their charters without even yielding the City the modified satisfaction of being somewhat richer from their failure. No charter should in future be granted to any local railroad company which does not pledge itself to lodge a substantial sum in the hands of the Chamberlain as security that its contract will be faithfully executed within the time specified. There has been enough of trifling with this question. In some shape or other, it will be expected to yield in future substantial results.

CHILDHOOD UNDER A BLIGHT.

It was well said by Mr. MILL, in his painfully-interesting autobiography, that there are in human history "organic periods," when beliefs and creeds are in process of formation, and therefore convictions are earnest; and, on the other hand, "critical periods," when all the results of human thought and speculation are submitted to analysis, and few opinions are held profoundly or with enthusiasm. It need not be said that he conceives the present century to be pre-eminently a "critical period." In his view, it is only a phase of thought, and must disappear, to give place to some newer and higher organic period, when a new faith or new mode of belief shall animate and inspire man as did the old beliefs.

If this conception be true, we can only say that it is a peculiarly unfortunate period for one important class in the community, on whom all the future depends—the children. Mr. MILL'S own childhood, though passed under moral circumstances of the purest nature, is a striking example of what childhood will be under the future positive millennium, when COMTE'S *L'Humanité* or STRAUSS' *Universum* shall be worshiped by a race of philanthropic philosophers and philosophic radicals—a childhood without a ray of the ideal upon it, without sympathy or expressed affection, never beautified by reverence or going out in unselfish devotion, clear, logical, intellectual, devoting all its faculties to its own "highest happiness;" a "utilitarian" youth, ending in a melancholy and unsatisfied manhood.

If this be the best childhood and youth which the purest positive philosophy, under the most favorable conditions, can offer us, Heaven help the great masses of mankind who have not the capacity of being influenced by an "ideal Perfect Being" which Mr. MILL had, or the refuge he possessed in philosophy, or the self-control he obtained in intellectual pursuits, or the hopes he cherished for an imaginary future of mankind, or the consolation he found in metaphysics and science. Even with all his great advantages, we find him at the age of twenty on the verge of insanity and suicide. But what a world will that be in the positive era, when all children shall grow up living alone for their own "highest happiness," without reverence, without motive for heroic self-sacrifice, without God, or hope of immortality! It will indeed then seem a world such as Mr. MILL'S father conceived it, one which it is "difficult to believe created by a benevolent Being." Already families brought up under the pure positive conceptions show the ominous signs of this coming period. The character is not ennobled by high ideals; self-restraint is not continually taught; the most beautiful quality of childhood, its reverence, is left uncultivated. There is no living for distant and unselfish ends; and the control which religion gives over appetites and passions is never implanted. The natures thus produced are hard, cold, critical, fault-finding, and selfish. Then, worst of all, the darkness of a hopeless future is thrown over the sunny days of childhood. To such children, the great hope of mankind is blotted out, Death is an impenetrable shadow. The departure of childish friends and companions is a total and inconsolable loss, and life soon becomes, as it did to the MILLS under similar skepticism, a thing hardly worth possessing, and full of dark mysteries and unanswerable problems. Maturity is entered upon by such children in "a shadow of thick darkness."

This life of Mr. MILL is a sad instance of such parental influence. The elder MILL, growing up under an extreme form of Calvinism in Scotland, which revolted his intellect, came at length into utter skepticism, not merely of future life, or of Christianity, but of the existence of God himself. The younger MILL grew up as the child of a Greek philosopher might have done. Indeed, his education was much more of entire hopelessness and no-belief than that of SOCRATES or of CICERO. And remarkable as STUART MILL'S candor and power of seeing the truth in opposite views are, he never recovered from this influence of his father during his childhood. He never could look at Christianity as he did at Platonism or Stoicism. He saw the wonderful morality of SOCRATES; he admired the ideal benevolence of PLATO and the purity of MARCUS ANTONINUS, but he never could appreciate the purity, or the morality, or the benevolence of the Christian system. He had not one hundredth part of the hope for a future life which SOCRATES felt, or the sense of Divinity of EPICTETUS. The prejudiced skepticism of the father blinded the eyes of the son, and threw a shadow over his life which terminated only in death. The responsibility of every father who rejects the great hope of all ages for the darkness cast over the whole life of a child by his teachings, is something that no thoughtful man, of whatever belief, can contemplate without a shudder. In this world sorrow falls soon enough on the young—it is at least the duty of parents to teach them how sorrow may be borne with patience and hope, and to early lead them to understand that there is something greater in the Universe than Presidents or Kings.

DISRAELI AT GLASGOW.

In the long category of rectorial installations at the University of Glasgow, that of Mr. DISRAELI is in many respects remarkable. The addresses delivered on these occasions form a series of the highest oratorical efforts by men who have held a foremost place among the leading statesmen, scholars, and writers that Great Britain has produced. They are the deliberate works of accomplished men, prepared for the critical judgment of scholars and of the world, more, perhaps, than of the students who are supposed to be most immediately addressed. As such they have in all cases reflected the personal and special merits of the speaker, but nowhere have they displayed the versatility of talent, the power of adaptation to the occasion under peculiar circumstances, and the eloquence of style, as well as of manner, more completely than on this last occasion. Mr. DISRAELI is a statesman, a leader, and an author. In the first two capacities he has no superior in the British Parliament; in the last he may worthily take his place among the most notable. But in the matter and the manner of his address to the Glasgow University he showed that he is more than all this. The wonderful tact, which, for five and twenty years, has helped to keep him at the head of the Conservative Party in England, was never more prominently apparent. The circumstances under which he spoke were different from any he had before experienced, and he was different too. Among all the speeches he has delivered at various times during forty years of active public life, it would be impossible to find one that can compare with this to the Glasgow students. There may be many as powerful, many as eloquent, but there are none like it. There are no politics, but there is a weighty political lesson running as an undercurrent beneath the surface, which, when fully analyzed, is found to be of the utmost import. There is no attempted display of learning, but there is ample evidence of the speaker's research, and of the appreciation that he was addressing a scholarly and classical audience. There is nothing obscure nor ill-defined, and yet the whole address is pervaded with that glow of a fervid imagination which characterizes alike Mr. DISRAELI'S writings and his most extemporaneous speeches.

It need not be disputed that in this address Mr. DISRAELI, to a certain extent, outlined the secret of his own success. In so doing he has provoked the sneers of his opponents, but he will be awarded the favorable judgment of impartial critics. All things considered, there is no British statesman whose success has been greater; and it is well to be told whereon it rests. The secret, too, is simple—a knowledge of self and a knowledge of the times. We can well understand, as we look back to the early career of Mr. DISRAELI in the House of Commons, how the necessity of the first part of this knowledge became indelibly impressed upon him. Few men have ever worked more patiently or with more determination to attain it. That was a labor involving self-restraint and incessant industry. It was a knowledge to be acquired. But it may be doubted whether men of less true genius could, by the same means, have attained that delicate perception of things around him, and that remarkable insight into political complications, which, combined with a patient and well-balanced temperament, have raised him to the high position he now holds. These are the leading features in his public character, but it cannot be affirmed that they are within the reach of everybody, or, at any rate, not in the same degree of perfection. Yet they are qualities essential to the statesman in days when moral power is asserting its superiority over material might; for they alone will tend to regulate the public policy of a nation in harmony with the spirit of the time, and with the advanced demands of intellectual progress.

And this brings us to another noticeable feature in the Glasgow address. A too common conception of an English conservative is of one who stubbornly resists all advancement, a man whose mind is impervious to modern ideas, who inherits his habits from feudal times, and resolves that, so far as he is concerned, the world shall not advance. Mr. DISRAELI'S speech ought to dissipate all such silly notions. No one doubts the true conservative spirit of the man whom conservatives have, by common consent, acknowledged for the last quarter of a century as their leader. Nor can any one read his latest speech with an honest intention, and then say that English conservatism is not progressive. There is nothing in it which the most zealous conservative would hesitate for a moment to indorse, but there is not one word which indicates that the conservative policy is not strictly in accord with the progressive demands of civilization. It stops at destruction; it stops at unnecessary and worthless reforms; it stops at those principles which burned the Tuileries and in a former day abolished Christianity and denied a God; but it keeps pace with the requirements of the times and with the spirit of the age. When Mr. DISRAELI told the Glasgow students that a true comprehension of that spirit was essential to their success in public life, following and adopting it if it were good, and as carefully resisting it if it were bad, but always understanding it, he pointed out, not only a piece of valuable advice, but the true nature of sound statesmanship, and the first principle of a conservative policy.

SPECULATION IN THE COURTS.

The common law did not favor litigation, and the encouragement of it, under the different forms of barratry, maintenance, and champerty, was made an offense punishable with no little severity. "It was an offense against public justice," says BLACKSTONE, "keeping alive strife and contention, and perverting the remedial process of the law into an engine of oppression." Especially it frowned on champerty, that being a bargain with plaintiff or defendant to carry on a suit at the sole expense of the champertor, and, in the event of success, to divide the profits with the party. "It was an error to which lawyers particularly were liable—a practice abhorred by our law," says the author already quoted—and in the Roman code punishable by forfeiture of a third part of the offender's goods and perpetual infamy.

The English doctrine on the subject has here been greatly modified, and in our own State section 303 of the Code of Procedure which "repeals all statutes and provisions of law restricting the right of a party to agree with an attorney for his compensation," has been quite commonly supposed to abolish the crime of champerty, so far, at least, as it applies to the legal profession. By accurate jurists, however, and by members of the Bar who were jealous of its honor, this opinion has been disputed, and in at least one case, reported in 26 Howard Practice, the court held that "a contract between an attorney and his client that he will carry on a suit at his own expense and indemnify the client against costs, is subject to the just denunciation of the law, notwithstanding section 303 of the Code." Whatever may be the state of the law on the subject, there can be no doubt that the essential offense reprobated and punished in the old enactments against maintenance and champerty still exists, and is more prevalent than is either suspected or creditable to the profession.

What looks at first sight to be a very flagrant case of it, not long since made considerable stir in the Brooklyn courts. Some months ago, it may be remembered, in the neighboring city, a lady rejoicing in the romantic name of Miss ROXELLANA HOMAN sued a certain Mr. EARLE for breach of promise. The false one was mulcted in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, which, together with costs and interest, amounting to nearly $4,000 more, was promptly paid over to the plaintiff's attorney. So far all was well. But when the fair plaintiff came to claim the reward of her trials and sufferings, she was disagreeably surprised at receiving but $8,500, the rest being retained, as her attorney explained, for his own fees, and $2,500 which he had agreed to pay to counsel. A little arithmetic will readily show that his own services he estimated at about $8,000, and this sum he proposed to keep, pursuant to an alleged agreement with his client—to bear all expenses, to receive nothing in the event of failure, and half the proceeds in the event of success. Miss HOMAN, however, was far from seeing the matter in the same light, and promptly appealed to the court. The court appointed three Referees, who awarded the attorney $5,500, the counsel $2,500, and the balance to Miss HOMAN. At the same time they plainly intimated that the transaction was not very praiseworthy, if not absolutely illegal.

The attorney thereupon became in his turn dissatisfied, appealed from the decision of the Referees, and demanded a new reference. In his application he stated that he had made no written contract with his client for the equal division of the spoils which he now claims, because he feared that she might be questioned with regard to it on the witness-stand, and "that the suit would then have had the air of a speculation." On the other hand, the first Referees asserted in their report that such a contract, had it been entered into, would have been void. What has been the result of the second reference we do not know, nor does it matter. The point we desire to call attention to is whether the Brooklyn Bar regard such practices as are here disclosed reputable or worthy of an honest lawyer. That they are frequent we have no doubt, and for that reason we wish to make no reflections on this particular case. The attorney acted, no doubt, as he imagined he had a perfect right to do, and as, in his professional experience with other lawyers, he had probably found ample precedent for doing. Our issue is not with him, but with the practice itself, and we ask the members of the Bar if they deem such transactions consistent with a high grade of professional honor, or conducive to the best interests of society? The breach of promise suit is not a very admirable institution at best. Conducted in this fashion, it is in danger of being made a speculation to enrich designing women and unscrupulous attorneys, and will become a positive evil. If champerty was ever dangerous and reprehensible, it is in a case like this, and if it is no longer punishable by the law, it ought to be frowned into impossibility by the honest indignation of every self-respecting member of the profession. It is one thing to champion a woman's cause because she is poor and friendless. It is another to conspire with her for purposes of spoliation. Under which of these two heads agreements of this nature are likely to fall we leave to lawyers to determine, and we leave them also to devise the appropriate remedy.

THE SIDEWALK MARKET MEN.

Many months have passed since the vigorous action of the Health Board resulted in a clean sweep of the filthy stands which not only covered the greater portion of the sidewalk fronting Washington Market in Vesey street, and of Fulton Market in South street, but extended for several feet into each of the roadways, to the obstruction of traffic. Since then, as we stated some weeks ago, the owners of stands removed from Vesey street have taken possession of the sidewalk to such an extent that two children could scarcely walk side by side between the two rows of shelf-stands. The sidewalk is inclosed by means of wooden slabs nailed to a line of posts, which runs close to the curbstone, from Washington to West street. Every day the narrow lane for the accommodation of pedestrians gets so packed with women and baskets that persons are compelled to cross to the opposite side of the street in order to reach Washington street from West, or West from Washington street. With such overcrowding the air, as may be supposed, is by no means wholesome. Having permitted this shameless seizure of public property long enough to enable the stand-men to look elsewhere for space in which to continue their business, the Commissioner of Public Works seems now determined to do his duty by ridding the sidewalk of the incumbrances referred to. The stand-men, very naturally, feel very much aggrieved because he does not permit them to continue undisturbed. As usual, they attribute their "persecution" to the jealousy of the regular market men. Indeed, they go so far as to declare that faith has not been kept with them by the Commissioner of Public Works. Here is the argument put forward by their spokesmen: "Last Summer we complied with all the demands made upon us by the authorities. We removed the portions of our stands which extended into the street, and were content with two feet of the sidewalk." We are not aware that any such compromise was made with them. It is scarcely likely that there was. In addition to the foregoing argument, it is stated that these sidewalk stands are of great benefit to the poor, for the reason that household supplies are retailed at them at much lower rates than prevail in the market proper.

Now, this reasoning might be well enough if the Commissioner of Public Works were empowered to give away public property for the benefit of any particular class, but as he has no such power, a sense of duty should compel him to disregard it. Besides, the regular stand-holders of Washington Market have certain rights that are entitled to respect. They pay a fair rent to the City for the space they occupy, and should not be prevented from realizing fair profit on their sales by a crowd of noisy sidewalk obstructors. Moreover, we do not believe that the poor people who trade at sidewalk stands derive any benefit thereby. The sidewalk stand-keeper may seem to undersell the regular market stand-keeper, when in reality he does nothing of the kind. His goods are inferior, and his responsibility very trifling. The dirty men and boys who stand at the curbstones with arms full of garden produce to "tempt" the basket women as they enter the market, are a nuisance that should not be tolerated.

Let us look at this question from yet another stand-point. Last Summer the Health Board swept away the sidewalk stands from Washington and Fulton Markets. In a little while the sidewalks at every side of Washington Market save one—West street—were again incumbered, if not quite so disgustingly, at least as badly as they had been. The West street stand-keepers obeyed the mandate of the Health Board, made a complete clearance of the sidewalk, and have not since attempted to resume possession. The Fulton Market sidewalk stand-keepers likewise obeyed, and left clear passages for pedestrians. The statements in some of the City newspapers that some of these men have resumed occupation of their old stands, are not true. They have neither done so, nor are they likely to try to do so, for with a few exceptions, all of them are now regular stand-keepers in the market building proper. Looking at the matter, therefore, from a just point of view, it would be decidedly unfair to make fish in one case and flesh in the other. The Vesey street and all other sidewalk stand-keepers should be treated no better and no worse than the Fulton Market men. Commissioner VAN NORT has given notice that he will cause all these stands to be removed to-morrow, and it is to be hoped that nothing may interfere to prevent him from keeping his word.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

A verdict has just been rendered by a jury in the Superior Court, before Judge SEDGWICK, which is sure to give satisfaction to a very large number of persons. The plaintiff, a boy of thirteen years, sued, through his guardian, a butcher named RODMAN, to recover $5,000 damages for injuries sustained to his head in a "run-over accident," the result of reckless driving on the part of a young man in the employ of RODMAN. The "accident" occurred in Seventy-seventh street in this City. The defense was that RODMAN'S assistant had been taking a ride for pleasure, without the sanction of his employer, when the boy was knocked down and run over. Counsel, in his argument, submitted that, as a consequence, the employer should not be held responsible. The jury thought differently, however, and gave the plaintiff a verdict for $1,200. Now, as a matter of fact, it is well known that during the past year a large number of persons have been knocked down by butchers' carts while driven at a furious pace. That more cases in which serious injuries were inflicted have not occurred has been due entirely to luck. The butcher-boys are notorious for recklessness in the use of the whip. Their loads of meat once delivered, they give rein to their well-fed horses, and, with their caps pulled down over their eyes, dash through the most populous thoroughfares like wild Indians. Their favorite drives are the avenues at the east and west sides. The policemen seldom succeed in bringing them to the right-about, for the reason that, short of firing at them with their revolvers, it would be well-nigh impossible to do so. Thus far the most severe "run-over accidents" have occurred in the east-side avenues. Avenues A and B swarm with children at nearly all hours of the day. The flying butcher's cart sometimes literally mows them down. The parents of children injured in this manner are usually either too poor to go to law for the recovery of damages, or too much afraid of the law and the lawyers, to institute proceedings. Hence the comparative infrequency of such actions. The result in the case referred to, it is to be hoped, will inspire more confidence in our courts. There is no remedy so effectual as the one which involves a lightening of the purse of the offender, or, should he have no purse to lighten—the person responsible in law for the offense. If every "boss" butcher in the City could be made to believe that the employment of careless assistants was to cause a serious inroad on the annual profits of his business, the butchers' carts would soon be among our most carefully-driven vehicles. It will not take many verdicts like that which was rendered in the Superior Court last week to effect such a result.

It would be hardly fair to the butcher-boys to charge that they are the only reckless drivers. The drivers of stages, street cars, trucks, wagons and hack carriages, it is but right to say, are quite as indifferent to the rights and safety of pedestrians. From what cause we cannot say, but it is, nevertheless, the fact, that most men who drive horses through our streets have the greatest possible contempt for pedestrians. They look upon them as interlopers who have no no right to delay their progress by crossing streets. As a consequence of this very absurd opinion, it is often about as much as a man's life is worth to attempt to cross Broadway, or any other crowded thoroughfare, without a Police escort. The stage-drivers seem to vie with the hackmen in whipping up their jaded beasts to close a momentary opening in a long line of vehicles, just as some feeble old man essays to gain the opposite side of the street. A great many so-called accidents have occurred every year from indulgence in this particular kind of playfulness. Occasionally the owners of stage lines have been required to pay for injuries inflicted in this manner. It is to be regretted that they have not been called upon more frequently to put their hands in their pockets, for then we might have better reason to hope that such dastardly outrages would be less common.

The truck and wagon drivers think it good fun to imitate the acts of the hackmen and stage-drivers. The severe punishment of the latter might, therefore, be depended upon to have a salutary influence on the former. Our advice is, that no opportunity which offers for making the owners of all sorts of vehicles pay dearly for employing drivers who are indifferent to the rights and safety of pedestrians, shall be lost. The man who suffers a slight injury through the recklessness of a driver, and fails to hand over said driver to the Police, will richly deserve his fate should he at some future time be run over and crippled for life.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES BY SCHREYER, GEROME, COT, CARL BECKER, &C.

In spite of the unfavorable aspect of business affairs and the comparatively limited supply of money, our leading houses interested in the fine arts have recently imported a number of valuable pictures, hoping to tempt some, at least, of our millionaires to invest therein.

Among the most notable importations is "The Watering Place," by Schreyer. This is a canvas of medium size, which once belonged to Dr. Strousberg, of Berlin, "the Railway King." It represents some half-dozen horses gathered round a trough. The two in the centre are being somewhat crowded by their companions, and they, mistaking the source of the trouble, are kicking most viciously at each other. The black horse, on the right, is admirable in form and attitude, while passion is most forcibly expressed by his glaring eye and protruding lips. Around are other animals quietly waiting their turn to get to the trough, and in the distance the drovers are bringing up the mares and foals. A pile of dilapidated mud-walled buildings in the middle distance, and a grey, gloomy sky, complete the picture, than which Schreyer has never, to our thinking, given us anything better. His horses are not, indeed, the sleek-coated, fine-limbed, delicate creatures of civilization, but the shaggy, sturdy, heavy-hoofed, vicious brutes that are to be found in use among the Wallachian and Russian peasantry, accustomed to rough fare, rough weather, and still rougher usage. These are the animals that Schreyer has studied, and it may be doubted whether any modern painter can equal him in this branch of his art. The picture referred to has been purchased by Mr. Schaus, and is on view at the gallery in Broadway, where we also find three charming works by J. B. Irving—"The Recitation," "The Conspirators," and "The Bookworm." We are glad to know that the merits of Mr. Irving's works are obtaining the recognition they deserve. In grouping, expression, and brilliancy and harmony of color, they excel many of the foreign school, which are so eagerly bought up, at high prices, by our fine-art patrons. Here is native talent, about which there can be no sort of doubt, and that deserves encouragement. Mr. Irving's pictures will never be available at lower prices than they are now bringing. Of that we feel assured. A good picture by Knight, of Philadelphia, (a name new to us,) is also here, representing a fisherman and his dog, the former endeavoring to disentangle a twisted line, and the latter looking up with sad expression, and listening to the naughty words which are doubtless escaping from the lips of his angry master. Color and treatment give evidence of the influence of the foreign school. A charming bit of color by Wm. Hart; "The Flower Girl," by Meyer Von Bremen; an engraving from Le Jeun's "Great Expectations," one of the most charming compositions we have recently seen, and the "Lady Godiva," by Van Lerius, somewhat theatrical in pose and expression, are also among the works on exhibition at the Schaus Gallery.

GOUPIL GALLERY.

This gallery has been entirely rehung, and now comprises some specimens of the foreign school tempting enough to draw money out of the pockets of our art patrons, even in these tight times. Notable among them are some excellent examples of the Spanish-Italian school by Rico, Madrazo, Rossi, Detti, and others, strikingly fresh and brilliant in color, and with a novelty of treatment about them which is refreshing. Cot's "Tambourine Girl," Carl Becker's "Adelaide and the Priest," an illustration of one of Goethe's works; a strong landscape by Richet, pupil of Dias; a brilliantly-colored female head by Coomans, and a small work by Gerome, will also attract deserved attention. The last represents a man in Eastern costume, with his long, thin, dark face lighted by a smile, watching the gambols of two fine greyhounds. This may fairly be classed as the gem of the collection, and among the best, as it is among the latest of Gerome's works. Of its merits it is scarcely necessary to speak; harmony of color, strength of expression, correct drawing, and exquisite manipulation distinguish it, as they do all the compositions we have seen from the hand of this master. Among the landscapes in this gallery we may call attention to one by S. R. Percy, of London, and another, in quite a different style, by Corot. It is instructive to notice by what different means these two artists have attained the results aimed at. In Percy's picture we have minute elaboration, with great brilliancy and diversity of color; in Corot's work (which we may mention is highly praised by the London critics) a few bold touches of grayish green are made to represent a landscape. Yet both men are true artists, both work honestly and endeavor to represent nature as she appears to them.

A new engraving of Sir Joshua Reynolds' famous picture, "The Strawberry Girl," one of his most charming works, has been prepared, and proofs are now on exhibition. It is one of the gems of the season.

NOTES.

The twenty-seventh reception of the Brooklyn Art Association will take place at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Monday night.

A very good chromo-lithograph of Edwin Booth as *Hamlet* has been issued by Bencke & Scott. It does Mr. Booth full justice, though the color seems to be a little too subdued.

Mr. Sidney H. Morse, of Boston, has just completed in clay a bust of Theodore Parker. It is three-quarters the size of life, and represents Mr. Parker as his earlier daguerreotypes do, without beard or mustache. The head and face are strong and noble as they should be. The likeness is good, and is satisfactory to many of Mr. Parker's best friends. The bust will be put into marble. Mr. Morse has only recently offered to the public any of his work in modeling.

"The Long, Long, Weary Day," a new picture by Eastman Johnson, is on exhibition at the gallery No. 70 West Thirty-fourth street.

Radlkofer has proved that the deterioration of paintings is not due, as was suspected, to organic formations. It is evident that colors, even the most stable, cannot preserve their original shade and brightness except on condition that the drying oil, which has interpenetrated them, and in which they are in a manner suspended, retains its optical properties. The most important part of the oils employed by artists is linoleine. This body not being procurable in a state of purity, painters are obliged to use linseed oil, in which it is present to the proportion of 80 per cent., or propyl oil, of which it constitutes 75 per cent. Linoleine, originally liquid, solidifies by oxidation without decrease in bulk, but increasing in weight to the extent of ten per cent. It is then a hard transparent mass, which incloses the colors and the other portions of the oil. It is because linoleine acquires on exposure to the air a consistence invariable at the different temperatures of the atmosphere that the portions of color when the painting is dry can no longer be displaced, whether by a gentle pressure, or by the fatty and volatile oils and varnishes. As there are, everywhere in the world, atomic and molecular movement, changes physical and chemical take place in the paintings. These changes occur more frequently in the oil than in the color. The colors containing the least oil change most. Pettenkofer's method of restoring pictures is very simple. He makes first a trial on a small scale by means of a round pasteboard box, plastered within with strong glue, and the bottom of which is lined with flannel moistened with alcohol at 80 per cent. The box is inverted and placed upon the picture. The part thus treated serves as a guide for the operations on a larger scale. In the latter a box is employed, the bottom of which is lined with flannel, while the picture is fixed to the lid. Pettenkofer employs also balsam of copaiba, which is often applied with success to the back of the picture.

SEA TYRANTS PUNISHED.

CAPT. CLARKE, HARRIS, AND MALLONEY SENTENCED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco (Cal.) *Post*, of Nov. 28, describes, as follows, the scene in the court-room, in that city, on that day when sentence was passed upon Robert K. Clarke, Frank Harris, and Dennis Malloney, the Captain, mate, and second mate of the American ship Sunrise, convicted of beating and wounding, and of cruel and unusual punishments to their sailors:

"The court opened at 11 o'clock. The room was densely packed with people. The three culprits, Clarke, Harris, and Malloney, were brought in, accompanied by their counsel, Judge Campbell, Mr. Andros, and Mr. Mildram. When the court was opened, Mr. Morrow at once moved for judgment in all three cases. Mr. Andros then arose and presented to the court an elaborate address in mitigation of the punishment in the cases of Clarke and Harris. He called attention to the fact that Harris had been acquitted on one count for beating Condit, which was identical with one of the counts against Capt. Clarke, and on which the latter had been convicted. He referred to the affidavits of thirty-five sea captains which he had submitted to the Court, in which it was established that the punishment of tricing up was neither cruel nor unusual. The law of Congress in abolishing flogging on ships provided no other way of punishment. It was absolutely necessary for ship captains to inflict some kind of punishment for bad conduct, disobedience, &c., and Capt. Clarke, in tricing up his men, followed a practice usually observed. Counsel alluded to the act of the Captain in having Brandt cleansed of his vermin, and in placing one of his own slippers on the wounded foot of Condit, as instances showing his kindly impulses. He also alluded to the civil suits against him, stating that he had paid his sailors between $3,000 and $4,000 in settlement, and he thought this fact should be considered by the court in passing sentence. The loss of this money was a part of his punishment. Capt. Clarke, if he erred, said counsel, had erred in judgment. There was nothing to show that he was of a malicious nature, or loved to inflict punishment. Counsel went rapidly over the counts on which Harris was convicted, and said that the verdict utterly exploded the charge that Harris indulged in constant beating of the men. He said Hard instructed him to say that the story about his beating Johnson with a barrel stave was utterly untrue.

In behalf of Malloney, his counsel, Mr. Mildram, spoke briefly. He referred to the exonerating of his client by the crew, except on only one charge. He also reminded the court that Malloney had already passed one month and twenty days in jail.

Mr. Morrow joined issue with counsel for the prisoners in their efforts to gloss over their crimes. He said Mr. Andros was mistaken in saying that on two counts exactly similar, the victim being the same, Clarke was convicted and Harris acquitted. He thought Mr. Andros had mistaken count fifteen in the Harris indictment with count sixteen. Referring to the affidavits of Captains, wherein tricing is called usual punishment, Mr. Morrow called attention to the cases therein cited in which this punishment had been inflicted. In these cases he showed that the crime was either mutinous conduct, refusal to go to work, or other like grave offenses. In the 'Sunrise' cases he reminded the Court that the men were triced up for trivial offenses for which they could not be convicted in a court of justice. Martinsen dropped a marlinspike. Lejude asked to be let draw water with a smaller bucket. Corrigan complained of the mate's striking him. It was for trifles like these they were triced up. Such punishment for such offenses was cruel and unusual, although it would not have been had the offenses been graver crimes. When Captain Clarke interfered to stop Harris from striking a sailor, he did it only to inflict further and different punishment. As to Malloney, Mr. Morrow said he was constrained to believe he had often stood between the men and harm. The men said so before Malloney had been apprehended.

Judge Sawyer then delivered some lengthy remarks preparatory to the sentences. He complimented the juries in the cases for their intelligence, honesty, &c., recapitulated the testimony in each case, said the theory of suicide by the three lost sailors could not be believed by any reasonable mind, declared the story of the beating of Johnson with a barrel-stave was unworthy of belief, and generally discredited the witnesses for the prosecution. He admitted, however, that the evidence showed that the mate Harris was possessed of a cruel nature, and was exacting to the last degree.

Judge Hoffman added a few remarks in harmony with the views of Judge Sawyer, after which the latter pronounced the sentences. Capt. Clarke was sentenced to fourteen months' imprisonment in the County Jail and $1,000 fine, and, in default of paying the fine, was ordered to be further imprisoned one year. Harris was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the State Prison, and Malloney was sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment in the County Jail. Each culprit was asked the usual question before sentence, 'What he had to say,' &c. Clarke responded that if he erred, it was an error of judgment. Harris sullenly proclaimed that he never struck but one man on the voyage with intent to hurt him, and that was Wittpfenning. Malloney said nothing."

JUBAL EARLY REPEATS HIMSELF.

Gen. Jubal Early has been trying to set himself right again before the Southern Bourbons by the customary letter correcting some published statements. This time it is addressed to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and he says: "While I did oppose secession until it was adopted by the Virginia Convention, of which I was a member, it is not true that I held South Carolina responsible for it or for the war. On the contrary, I have always regarded the Government at Washington, under Mr. Lincoln as President, as responsible for the secession of Virginia and the other border States, and for the war; and when I signed the ordinance of secession adopted by the Virginia Convention, I entered my opinion to that effect on the journal of the convention, with the further declaration that I regarded it as the duty of all good citizens to resist that Government. I have never changed that opinion, and at no time since the secession of Virginia have I been heard to utter one word of reproach or complaint against any Southern man for bringing on the war. The only reproach I have had for the original advocates of secession was, when I found one, during the war, who was shirking his duty, or, since the war, who has proved recreant to his former principles." Of course all this is of very little consequence to anybody, but Early would feel bad if he did not find an opportunity to write this letter every month or two.

PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 6.—The Executive Committee of the Constitutional Convention assembled at the Lochiel Hotel here this evening. It appearing that the decision of the Supreme Court in the injunction case in Philadelphia related only to the mode of conducting elections in that city, without affecting elections in any way in other parts of the State, it was determined that a brief address to the people be forthwith prepared and published, stating the situation and invoking a full attendance of electors at the polls on the 16th inst., the day on which the election is to be held throughout the State.

DEC 1873

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

A new drama, entitled "Astray," was produced at the Union Square last evening. "Astray" was listened to with great pleasure, and the impression of its many merits was decisive. The representation terminated at a late hour. We shall, on that account, defer noticing it. As a matter of news we must, however, mention that the piece is adapted from the French play called "Tentation," and written by M. Octave Feuillet; that its adapter is Mr. Dion Boucicault, and that its theme is the slight deviation of a wife from the path of rectitude in consequence of the neglect of a husband, who afterward forgets, and promises a reformation of the habits which suggested the woman's *penchant* for a third party. We shall find time and room for a review of the drama and its recital to-morrow.

CITY ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NOTES.

Mr. Wallack will to-morrow appear in "Home." Robertson's delightful comedy will be presented with absolute completeness of cast and stage attire, and more than this, when Wallack's Theatre is in question, we need not say....Signor Salvini, who has just ended a series of brilliant performances in Boston, will to-morrow enter upon a two weeks' engagement at the Academy of Music. He is to appear first in Voltaire's tragedy of "Zaïra." No better idea of the opportunities which Voltaire's work offers the eminent artist can be formed than by a glance at the plot of the piece. The Sultan *Orosmane*, it tells us, has become desperately enamored of *Zaïra*, a captive maiden, who, though of Christian parentage, has been brought up in the Moslem faith. *Zaïra* returns *Orosmane's* love, but discovering her father and brother in *Lusignan* and *Nerestan*, two of the sovereign's prisoners of war, she yields to their entreaties and refuses to wed the Sultan. She conceals from *Orosmane*, however, her relationship to the captives, and also hides from him the fact that she is enlightened as to her religion. Being informed that she has frequent interviews with *Nerestan*, *Orosmane* conceives the idea that *Nerestan* is a favored lover. This jealousy ultimately maddens him. After a long struggle to repress his fury, he comes upon *Zaïra* just as he imagines that he has acquired proof of her duplicity. He slays her. An instant later the real nature of her intercourse with *Nerestan* is revealed to him. Then *Orosmane*, who, like *Othello*, has loved "not wisely, but too well," at once offers up his own life in atonement for his crime....The Vokes Family will to-morrow appear at Niblo's Theatre in a new "spectacular fairy extravaganza," written expressly for them. The novelty is called "The Children in the Wood," and it will be presented with all the liberality and taste for which kindred performances at Niblo's are habitually conspicuous....We shall not be afforded the opportunity we awaited to listen anew to Mr. Albery's fresh play of "Fortune" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. We are bound to say that we did not look forward to it hopefully, nor did Mr. Daly, apparently, for the career of "Fortune" ended with last night's rehearsal. For this week the young and enterprising manager announces a variety of extremely attractive entertainments. Monday, "Old Heads and Young Hearts" will be performed. "New-Year's Eve," "Alixe," and "London Assurance" are up for performance at a later day......Mr. John E. Owens will to-morrow commence the last week of his successful engagement at Wood's Museum. He is to act every evening and at the Saturday matinee, "Everybody's Friend" and "Forty Winks" constituting Monday's and Tuesday's bill, which will be changed on the succeeding nights.... Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence are to perform in "Eileen Oge" at Booth's Theatre this week....At the Lyceum Theatre, the entertainment is to consist of "The Débutante" and "A Bull in a China Shop" until Thursday night, when Mr. Fechter will play *Claude Melnotte* in "The Lady of Lyons....On to-morrow week the Broadway Theatre is to be controlled by a new manager. A series of performances of "The Woman in White," to be prepared, we are told, under the supervision of Mr. Wilkie Collins, and to make known Mr. Wybert Reeve, an English actor who has personated *Count Fosco* to general acceptance abroad, will be the earliest venture under the approaching régime.

HOME NOTES.

Miss Morris has filled the first week of her engagement in Philadelphia with great success, and to-morrow enters upon her second and last....Miss Neilson was prevented by illness from appearing two nights of last week in St. Louis.....Miss Charlotte Cushman was last week at Buffalo....Mr. Chanfrau was in Indianapolis....Mr. Jefferson was at Ford's Opera House, in Baltimore....The San Francisco papers report the commencement of a brief season of opera, Mme. Fabbri being the prima donna. M. L. J. Gottschalk, the well-known young baritone, made his operatic début in "Norma," and was much applauded....A San Francisco journal of Nov. 27, says: "Rev. Dr. Cox has written a short Thanksgiving sermon, which will be given by Faber's ingenious talking-machine, which will be operated for the first time here to-day."....Mr. Frank Mayo was at Wood's Museum, in Philadelphia....Mr. Lawrence Barrett was at Macauley's Theatre, in Louisville....Mr. Grau's English Opera artists were in Chicago. The Camilla Urso concert troupe, and the Lydia Thompson company, were delighting the same city....It is announced that Toronto, Ontario, is about to be overrun with theatres. Holman's Opera-house will be finished about Christmas, Kelly's about March 1, 1874, and a company has now been formed to erect a theatre for Miss Charlotte Nickinson....Mrs. D. P. Bowers was at Nashville....The new National Theatre in Washington was opened to the public on Dec. 2. The *Evening Star* says of the first night: "The opening of the National Theatre last evening was a very brilliant spectacle. The decorations of the house are exceedingly neat and tasteful, the colors harmonize well, the light is good, and when the seats are filled with a fashionable audience, such as that of last night, the effect is very fine. The patrons of the house were well pleased to find on duty some of the kindly-remembered and popular officers of the Old National, among them the courteous Buckingham, as principal door-keeper, and the equally courteous Jameson, in charge of the ushers. President Grant occupied a private box on one side of the stage, and Gov. Shepherd the opposite box. Manager Saville was loudly called for, and neatly and briefly expressed his thanks. The opening address was read by Mr. Sheridan, the leading man of the company; and after an overture by the orchestra the curtain went up. 'The merry Cricket' soon made her appearance in pursuit of 'that chicken,' and was greeted with loud applause, as was Mr. Lamb when he made his entrée as *Didier*. The performance passed off smoothly for a first night, and the audience were well pleased with the company. Maggie Mitchell appeared as *Fanchon*."....Mr. Booth and the Vokes family acted in Hartford last evening. ....Mrs. James A. Oates and her company were at the Providence Opera-house....Three Thomas concerts occurred last week in Boston....Mr. Fechter was at the Boston Theatre....A Boston newspaper justly says: "It is creditable to the dramatic taste of Boston that more money was taken here during Salvini's engagement than for the same number of performances in any other American city."

SUPPOSED FINDING OF THE STEAMER PICTOU.

QUEBEC, Dec. 6.—A vessel, arrived at Pictou, reports a brig ashore near the light-house on the east end of Anticosti Island. She is supposed to be the missing steamer Pictou, as she was brigantine rigged. Efforts will be made to get positive information.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

QUEBEC, Dec. 6.—Immigration returns show the number of emigrants arrived and located in this Dominion from July 1 to Nov. 30 was 3,040, of which 1,000 were French, 1,830 British, and the remainder Germans and Italians.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The Cincinnati express train to-day was accidentally switched on an adjoining track at West Albany, and collided with a freight train, damaging the engine of the express train, overturning that of the freight train, and demolishing six freight cars. Thos. McDermott, engineer of the express train, and Patrick Cunningham, fireman, were slightly injured. No other persons were hurt.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—1 A. M.—The pressure has increased, with lower temperature and generally clear weather in New-England, the St. Lawrence Valley, the Middle States, and the lower lake region. Cloudy weather, rain, and north-easterly winds have prevailed from Southern Virginia to Florida, and thence westward to the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Diminishing pressure, with a slight rise in temperature and snow, are reported from Southern Michigan, and thence southwestward to the Lower Missouri Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, generally clear and continued cold weather, with light northerly winds, will prevail during the day, followed by less pressure, winds veering to easterly, and increased cloudiness.

For the Middle States and the Lower Lake region, northeasterly to southeasterly winds with areas of rain and snow during Sunday afternoon and evening.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, slightly rising temperature, wind veering to easterly and southerly, with cloudy weather and rain.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising temperature, less pressure, light easterly and southerly winds and rain.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, continued cold weather, with easterly and southerly winds and snow.

After the 10th inst. the display of cautionary signals will be suspended at the lake ports for the Winter.

IN THE CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 31°; 6 A. M., 30°; 9 A. M., 30°; 12 M., 34°; 3 P.M., 36°; 6 P. M., 33°; 9 P. M., 32°; 12 P. M., 31°. Average, 32⅛°. Average for last week, 36 4-7°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Denos Stickney, a deaf-mute, was run over and instantly killed by the up passenger train, Friday night, near Lisbon village, N. H.

In Beverly, Mass., on Friday last, Andrew Prince, aged seventy-five years, committed suicide by hanging himself in the woods.

The ingrain carpet weavers of Philadelphia held a large meeting yesterday morning, and expressed a determination to exact full prices or quit work.

The steam-ship Costa Rica, of the Pacific Mail Company's Line, which went ashore near the entrance of San Francisco Harbor recently, has been repaired and is ready to go to sea.

The total number of hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati for the week is 77,000; and since Nov. 1 to date, 288,000. During the same time last year the number slaughtered was 208,000.

While skating on Prankers' Pond, Saugus, Mass., on Friday evening, six young men broke through the ice. Five were rescued, but Edgar Mansfield, aged nineteen years, was drowned.

The store of Cooper & Troxell, grocers, at Morristown, N. J., was entered by burglars Friday night, by cutting out a door panel. The safe-key was found and the safe opened, and the burglars got about $100.

Geo. J. Wolfe & Levi, of Cincinnati, have brought suit for $100,000 damages against McKillop, Sprague & Co., commercial agents, for alleged false representations regarding Wolfe & Levi for the purpose of injuring their credit.

In a bar-room affray in Newburg, N. Y., yesterday, Harry Mitchell, the leading actor in the company known as the "Scouts of the Plains," was shot in the shoulder by Isaac Hoyt, a son of the Sheriff elect of Orange County. The wound is not dangerous.

THE CRANSTON SAVINGS BANK.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 6.—The Commissioners appointed by the Governor to investigate the condition of the Cranston Savings Bank made a formal complaint to the Supreme Court that, in their opinion, the bank is insolvent, whereupon the court directed an injunction to issue, and appointed Alexander Farnum Receiver.

THE ABSCONDING TRUSTEE OF MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 6.—The County Attorney has enjoined the Bank of Commerce from using some $8,000 worth of county warrants hypothecated by Woodward, the absconding Trustee. The uncanceled warrants put up by Woodward as collaterals, which have been registered, amount to $55,000, which is probably not more than half the amount of his defalcations.

EXPERIMENTAL FIRING OF HEAVY ORDNANCE.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The experimental firing of heavy ordnance took place at Nut Island to-day. In the long range it was determined that Wiard's rifle gun was superior to the smooth-bore, the difference being about one-seventh in favor of the rifle.

CANADIAN POLITICS.

TORONTO, Can., Dec. 6.—Hon. Edward Blake, President of the Council of the Dominion Cabinet, has been re-elected by acclamation to represent the County of South Bruno.

THE GALAXY LECTURE COURSE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to answer your correspondent who complains of his subscription to the Galaxy course of lectures:

1. The course was transferred from Mr. Hepworth's church for reasons made public at the time.

3. Course tickets were sold at $9 before the panic; after the panic, when every class of business reduced in prices, course tickets were sold at $6. To prove that complainant had ample justice, let me refer him to the eleventh hour laborer in the vineyard. But, in reality, complainant got more than he was entitled to, in the free admission I generously granted him to the Lucca concert and Boutwell lecture, which he omits to note were extra entertainments which he did not expect to participate in when he bought his ticket.

3. Complainant asserts that some of the lectures announced in the course did not come off. This statement is untrue except in the case of Gen. Banks, who was substituted by Mr. John Brougham, and in the case of Mr. Wendell Phillips, whose lecture was postponed to next Saturday evening on account of the storm, and this by advice of Mr. Phillips himself. C. E. A. McGEACHY.

No. 5 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1873.

AN ELOPEMENT FRUSTRATED.

David Rees, a Welshman, and a carpenter by trade, a few weeks ago was joined in this City by his wife Mary and four young children, whom he had left in the old country. A short time afterward he deserted them all, leaving them in an utterly destitute condition, and went to live at No. 139 Cedar street with another woman. Mrs. Rees discovered her husband's whereabouts, and made a demand upon him for support. Rees knocked her down, and threatened to kill her. He was arrested by Officer Thompson, of the Harlem Police Court, and yesterday Judge Smith committed him in default of $500 bail to keep the peace, and in a like sum to answer for the assault, and also on a charge of abandonment. When arrested Rees and the woman had perfected arrangements for sailing for England.

ST. NICHOLAS DAY.

The annual dinner of the St. Nicholas Society took place last evening at Delmonico's, Mr. James McLaine, the President, in the chair. The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, St. Andrew's, and the New-England Society were represented by their presidents. It may not be generally known that St. Nicholas is one of the most popular saints of Catholic Europe, being invoked as the patron of sailors, travelers, and captives, and the guardian of unmarried girls and of children. The young are universally taught to revere him, and the popular fiction which represents him as the bearer of presents to children on Christmas Eve is well known.

ROBBERIES IN NEWARK.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning Thomas Gallan, of No. 104 Tichenor street, Newark, was awakened by a noise at his window, and found a burglar trying to effect an entrance. He fired four shots at the intruder while he was escaping, neither of which were effective....Yesterday Edward Wilson was arrested with a bundle of under-skirts which he had stolen from the front of Everson & Co.'s dry goods store, corner Broad and Bank streets, Newark. The goods were identified, and the prisoner committed for trial....The residence of Alderman Stainsby was entered by sneak thieves and several articles were stolen, but the pursuit was so sharp that the thief threw the articles away....The residence of Mrs. Tully, on Herman street, Newark, was entered by burglars on Friday night, but they were driven away by a noise.

STREET PAVEMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent article upon "Water Supply, Sewerage, and Their Utilization," we had occasion, in connection with the proposed plan of flushing the streets and sewers, to advert to the present condition of the street pavements, and to offer certain hints and suggestions in respect thereto, which were then necessarily presented in brief. This very important subject of street pavements demands a somewhat more detailed consideration, and it is our present object to invite attention to a few facts that have come under our observation at home, as well as abroad. The materials chiefly employed for pavements in large cities are wood or stone, in some one of their various forms, and with a view of testing the comparative merits of these different materials, experiments have, from time to time, been made by the corporate authorities of London and New-York; and while it may be safely assumed that in our City the result is conclusive that wooden pavements have signally failed in their requirements, the question of their adoption in London is still a mooted one, many of the important streets of that city having been, during the past Summer, paved with wooden blocks saturated with coal-tar or asphalt, in a similar manner to some of our own. There is no doubt that when the work of laying concrete pavement is thoroughly done, when the substratum is deep and compactly formed of broken stone, such pavement is comparatively durable and smooth as to surface for a period. But the streets of several of the cities of Southern Europe, which were but a few years since thus paved, already exhibit indentations, ruts, and generally rough surfaces, caused by collections of water and consequent softening of the material—and what is worse, these uneven surfaces cannot be repaired by recoating. Unquestionably, interested parties will continue to extol the praises of asphalt pavement, and we grant that in exceptional cases it serves a good purpose. But even in its best form, it is not more durable than very soft sandstone, which yields to the friction of wheels, and is triturated into a fine dust, to be blown or swept away with the dirt accumulations. We do not intend to say, however, that asphalt may not yet prove a very valuable adjunct in pavements. It is comparatively cheap, and has been so extensively utilized in many manufactures, that we may not be surprised should it at some future time fill an important place among the materials for street covering. Up to now, however, it has not proved a success. There is an "experimental patch" (paved about a year ago) nearly opposite to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. When this has stood the test of two or three Winters we shall be better able to judge of its merits. From the extreme care with which this was laid down, it may be regarded as a fair sample of the kind; and, yet so soon, its surface is wearing, and after a rain, small pools of water may be seen in its indentations and hollows. The City of Paris is doing away with its concrete pavements of asphalt, cement, and broken stone, as they wear out, and is fast replacing them (as more economical) with the "Belgian" pavement, similar to our own. In the vicinity of many of the English cities pure stone concrete is employed, the substratum or base being composed of coarse broken stone, covered with smaller sizes, until the road surface is reached, which is finished with coarse gravel and sand, frequently wet and rolled hard, precisely like the drives in our own Central Park. This style of road or pavement possesses the merits of cheapness, facility of repair, and ease of travel. They constitute the approaches to many of the cities and towns of Great Britain, and the question of their general adoption in this country as Government or public roads, (as they are in Switzerland,) is an important one.

While this species of pavement is admirably calculated for drives, &c., we would not be understood as indorsing it for large towns or cities. It is not approved in London or in any other large city, so far as we could learn. We simply mention it, in passing, as having an intimate connection with our subject. After a careful examination into the merits of the various street pavements of many cities in Europe and America, the result of our experience is, that suitable stone, in blocks from 4 to 8 inches square, or the equivalent of these sizes "squared up," will make the best and most economical pavement at present known. We believe that our conclusion, arrived at after much practical study, is fully confirmed by the authorities on this subject abroad, and we know it to be the opinion of all disinterested parties here. Were the question a doubtful one, the following facts would be conclusive, viz.:

1. The stone blocks are never so worn but that they may be relaid.

2. They can be taken up and replaced, if care is exercised, without deranging the general surface or materially obstructing traffic.

3. A pavement of stone blocks, properly laid, offers the best surface for a horse to hold or draw upon.

4. A stone-block pavement will outwear (without repairs) either wood, asphalt or stone concrete.

5. It is the most economical, the first cost being less than that of any other known pavement.

These facts being demonstrated by both experiment and experience, let us for a moment consider what is the best way to regenerate the streets of our City from the time-honored "cobble-stones," and to adopt an uniform system of pavement, at the same time cheap and durable. A single fact will suffice to satisfy any one of the value of uniformity. Most of our City transportation is done now by means of trucks with a carrying capacity of from two to three tons, and two horses can draw this weight with ease on a stone-block pavement; but on the cobble-stone pavement they are strained and frequently come to a dead halt, the practical effect being that the load must be accommodated to the rougher portions of the streets, and the amount of inconvenience, delay, and loss thus caused is incalculable. Again, an uniform and well-laid stone pavement is of vital importance in the matter of the health of a city, in order that our streets may be washed as often as sanitary requirements may demand, without danger of undermining the earth-bed and carrying it into the sewers, as is now often the case.

It is necessary, in this connection, to consider the proper mode of laying these stone pavements and their cost, in order that we may determine whether or not it would be judicious to adopt our plan at once. Much depends upon the method of laying the blocks; much more upon the foundations. The latter is especially true in our City, where the frost penetrates the ground two feet or more, and where new streets are continually being opened, graded, or filled, and where the earth is fresh and not well packed. New streets will, of course, require to be repaved after two or three years, but the older streets, with their well-packed sub-strata, should hold in place a trap-block five or six years, even with heavy travel. These stone blocks should be of uniform size and cover the whole street, taking the place of the gutter stones, flush to the curb. Particular attention should be paid to firmly setting the blocks which occupy the place of the gutter stones, even to the extent of forming a concrete bed for them, for, unless great care is here exercised, the constant flow of water will soften the earth-bed, and allow the pavement to drop. There have been, heretofore, difficulties to surmount which are now in a fair way to be happily obviated. We refer especially to former mistakes in grading streets—the too great descent from the crown of some of our streets to the curbs, and the acuteness of the angle of the curb with the pavement. Through experience, these former errors are now avoided here, as well as in Europe.

The cost of these stone-block pavements is about $2 50 to $2 80 per square yard, being considerably less than for any other kind of pavement known to be serviceable. The question now naturally presents itself, "What is there to prevent the immediate adoption of this cheap and very desirable block-pavement in all our City streets?" The courts hold that a street once paved at the expense of the property-owners on the line forever exempts them from further care or expense in repairing the old, or replacing by new pavement. Now, it will be at once seen that under this legal construction, and in view of the present condition of City finances, our chances of replacing the old cobble-stone by an improved pavement is but slight. Our streets in the commercial quarters will be, from time to time, patched or mended, at considerable expense, with the unsightly "cobbles." But how shall we get over the difficulty? Let an application for relief be made to the incoming Legislature, which can be embodied in an act authorizing the proper authorities to pave all the streets of this City (not now so paved) with the "Belgian" or stone block pavement, the expense to be charged one-half to the City at large and one-half to the property-owners on the line of the streets so to be paved. In this way the lower portion of New-York could be paved in two years, and the other portions in two years thereafter.

As bearing intimately upon this subject, the various experiments made in asphalt, concrete, and other materials for coverings for sidewalks may be briefly considered. There are some six or eight different patents granted to as many different kinds of pavements. They each severally possess some merit, and yet it may safely be assumed that every one that has been laid upon the natural earth has failed or will do so. Concrete walks laid on brick arches, vaults, or any permanent foundation not liable to be "swelled" or "thrown" by frost, may admirably answer their purpose; but the climate of our Northern cities, where the average depth of penetration by frost is some two feet, is manifestly hostile to any inflexible style of pavement incapable of accommodating itself to great expansion and contraction. Our ordinary flagged sidewalks yield to the swelling and falling earth under the influence of frost, and even these, however well laid, must be taken up and reset every few years.

We may take it for a fact clearly proven that no compact, inflexible surface or covering can be so laid upon the natural earth, in our latitude, as to withstand the effects of climate for any long period, and in confirmation, we may quote the conclusions arrived at by a Commission which visited all our sea-board cities within the past year, to make observations on the subject of pavements. Says the Chairman: "They had seen no concrete, asphalt or other like pavement which had been exposed to the action of the frost for three Winters that was not broken or worthless."

There may be an occasional exception to the position we have assumed, but the general rule, as exemplified in Chicago, New-York, and Brooklyn, where wooden or concrete pavements promise success for a limited period, must in the end demonstrate to the satisfaction of all that the fancy or patented pavements must sooner or later give way to the "Deghue" or "Belgian" pavements, and the sooner our taxpayers learn the lesson the more profitable it will be for them.

While the care and maintenance of the poor and unemployed is just now occupying the attention of our humanitarians, we can scarcely deem it out of place to suggest that large numbers of workmen might be employed, at some point on the western bank of the Hudson River, below West Point, where temporary buildings for their accommodation could be erected, in getting out and preparing these paving blocks. They would thus be enabled to preserve their self-respect and independence, by earning an honest livelihood, and benefit the City by their productive labor, instead of becoming an expense and incubus as paupers or vagrants. One hundred acres of land at any point in the above locality would yield material enough to not only pave our entire City, but rubble sufficient to form and fill our docks, all of which could be shaped and brought to the City by the labor referred to.

But if the demagogues who now imagine that they control public sentiment shall see in this plan too much economy, we can fall back upon the contract system, which will give the results already indicated. Many years ago it was suggested that the County of New-York should establish its Penitentiary on the Hudson, somewhere in Rockland County, where building stone is readily procured near the water's edge. But the difficulty, if not impossibility of locating a prison outside of the County controlling it was insurmountable. But such objection would be invalid if free labor were employed. When we estimate the amount of stone the City of New-York will require to build its docks and pave its streets, the manifold advantages the Hudson presents from West Point to the State line on the west bank, and adding the immense surplus labor in this City every Winter, we cannot assuredly doubt the expediency as well as duty of securing such territory and employing such agency to shape and furnish the stone for the docks and streets of our Metropolis.

J. S. S.

REMOVAL OF VESEY STREET MARKET STANDS.

The market stands on Vesey and other streets in the vicinity of Washington Market are to be removed on Monday. Mr. E. B. Shaber, the Superintendent of Incumbrances, having issued notices to that effect to the various occupants. Mr. Shafer states that since the removal of the market stands from the sidewalks about Washington Market last July, the former occupants have, by commencing immediately after the destruction of their stands, with barrels and small boxes, gradually established themselves again, and are now carrying on a business equal to that of former days. Frequent complaints have been made to the Mayor about these obnoxious stands, which were referred to Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, who, in turn, referred them to Mr. Shafer. He, on conferring with Col. Devoe, recommended that the second removal be postponed until after the 1st of January next, thus giving the market-men ample time to close up their business and prepare to vacate their stands. Mr. Shafer says that this proposition on his part was made as a matter of humanity, knowing, as he did, the effect of breaking up the business of these tradesmen on short notice in these hard times. Col. Devoe, however, did not favor this proposition, affirming that these people had had their stands removed once, which was a sufficient warning to them not to attempt to commence business again on these grounds, and advocated an immediate removal of the stands. To this Mr. Shafer assented, and upon conferring with the Mayor, in company with Col. Devoe, it was decided to give notice to the occupants of the stands to vacate the sidewalks before Monday, as the authorities would compel them to do so if found there after that day. Mr. Shafer yesterday stated to a reporter of THE TIMES that Col. Devoe had expressed a desire that a discrimination should be made in regard to the stands to be removed, he desiring that the stands surrounding the market proper remain unmolested. To this, however, Mr. Shafer refused to accede, saying that he was obliged to enforce his orders with impartiality. About 160 stands will be removed, and the Police will be given orders to arrest any one that attempts to re-establish himself on the sidewalks. The occupants of the stands express great indignation in regard to the proposed action of the authorities, and claim that the crusade against them has been instigated by the proprietors of stalls in Washington Market. Last evening they had evidently made up their minds to the fate that was in store for them, and were making arrangements to vacate.

ARRIVALS AT CASTLE GARDEN.

The following were the arrivals at Castle Garden for the past week: Oceanic, Liverpool, 224; City of London, Liverpool, 182; Sidonian, Palermo, 46; Franklin, Stettin, 163; Egypt, Liverpool, 268; Pereire, Havre, 30; Algeria, Liverpool, 143; Westphalia, Hamburg, 194; City of Montreal, Liverpool, 56. Total for the week, 1,306.

WALL-STREET TOPICS.

THE SITUATION YESTERDAY—ANOTHER BANKRUPT—MISCELLANEOUS INTERESTS.

Wall street was in a quiet mood yesterday with strongly advancing prices. The news from Spain and Cuba had no perceptible effect upon the Bull movement, which is in the main brought about by heavy purchases for investment. The banks gained largely in legal tenders, and the outlook in every quarter was of the most encouraging nature. William S. Woodward, a Wall-street speculator, who, about two years since manipulated a pool in Rock Island stock when the market was cornered, and who then failed, yesterday notified his creditors that a warrant had been issued out of the United States Court against his estate, adjudged bankrupt on his own petition. A meeting of creditors has been appointed for Dec. 18, at the Court-house, in Brooklyn. Mr. Woodward's liabilities are estimated at about $3,000,000. The following is a list of the larger creditors:

H. Kennedy & Co.	$58,000	Dater & Thompson	$125,000
C. H. Kimball & Co.	25,000	H. A. Dennison	106,000
Leavitt, Gould & Co.	74,000	R. Waller	82,000
Plume & Van Emburg	87,000	Lockwood & Co.	117,000
Kimball & Taylor	48,000	R. J. Capron	89,000
E. S. Chapin & Co.	54,000	Robinson, Chase & Co.	76,000
Fanshaw & McDougall	63,000	Earle & Galtonstall	226,000
Marvin Bros.	226,000	John F. Tracy	52,000
J. W. Gillespy	209,000	Chas. E. Quincy	125,000

The Union Trust Company having resumed business, the petition heretofore made to the Supreme Court to vacate the order appointing the Trust Company Receiver of Adams Express Company (old) and to have the funds in the hands of said company as such Receiver transferred to the United States Trust Company, has been withdrawn, and an order dismissing the proceedings was entered yesterday morning.

THE CASHIER OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

A petition was filed in the United States District Court Dec. 5, by the President and Trustees of the National Trust Company, asking that Robert J. Grier, their late cashier, be adjudged bankrupt, as Grier converted to his own use large sums of money, valuable bills receivable, and notes for many thousand dollars, which belong to the said Banking Company.

THE BROOKLYN CENTRAL BANK.

An effort is now being made to give to depositors in the defunct Central Bank an additional installment in liquidation of any claims they may have on that institution. Mr. Silas B. Dutcher, the assignee in bankruptcy, has already managed to pay installments at the rate of about fifty cents on the dollar, and if the effort now being made to compel the stockholders to pay up the full amount of their stock is successful, then depositors will have every reason to anticipate that another dividend will be declared, which will, in all probability, liquidate their claims in full.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

During the late panic, it will be remembered that the freight business of the various railroads showed a considerable decrease in the quantity of goods transported over the lines. Within the past month, however, matters have been steadily improving, and, as the business prospects of the country began to brighten up after the paralyzing influence of the money stringency, the volume of freight traffic on the railroads rapidly increased. At present the freight business of all the principal lines is nearly as heavy as on any previous year. The freight agents of the Harlem, the New-York and New-Haven, and the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads have stated that a marked improvement has taken place in the business of these lines. The outward freights on the Harlem Road were as heavy during the last week as at this season a year ago. The shipments of groceries, which were one-fourth less a month ago than at the corresponding period of last year, are now up to the usual average. The freight business of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad has increased twenty-five per cent. during the past month. On the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads a corresponding increase of business has taken place, and the agent expects it will continue unbated during the Winter.

AN EXCITING CHASE AFTER A RIVER THIEF.

Yesterday morning, at about 3:30 o'clock, Serg. Blair, of the Second Precinct, while on patrol with Officer Guian, was hailed from the deck of the bark Zuma, lying at Pier No. 22 East River, by two men. They asked him whether he had seen a man running away from the ship, which they said they had been boarded and robbed. It appears that a chest had been opened and a silver watch and chain taken, and the falling of the lid of the chest had awakened the crew. The Sergeant had just passed a man answering to the description given, at Pier No. 22. He and the officer immediately went after him, and when he saw them coming he started and ran. The Police pursued, rapping for assistance as they went. The thief took the direction of the Fourth Ward, but in South street, near Dover, Officers O'Sullivan, Adamson, and Sweeny, of the Fourth, joined in the chase, and the thief then headed toward the river, and when he got to about the middle of Pier No. 28, jumped overboard and swam across to Pier No. 27, where he hung on to the rudder of a ship. Officer O'Sullivan then got into a large yawl which lay alongside the vessel and reached him a rope, which he refused to take. He then let go his hold, and swam in under the pier. Meantime Sergt. Blair had gone to the bridge pier and procured a small boat, which he rowed to the place where the officers were, took them on board, and began to search for his man. After an hour's search they began to fear that the poor wretch had been drowned. They, however, procured a signal lantern and continued the search. Finally Officer Adamson took off his coat and crept between the beams, and got beneath the pier, where he discovered the thief concealed under some straw which lay on a heap of stones. The sight of the officer's pistol soon brought him to terms, and he surrendered unconditionally and crawled out more dead than alive from the effects of his cold bath. He confessed to the Sergeant that he had stolen the watch, which was found where he had thrown it away in his flight. A large spring-back dirk-knife was found on his person. He was brought to Police Head-quarters, and subsequently brought before a Police Justice, who committed him for trial. His name is Louis Engleman, of No. 57 Rose street, twenty-nine years old, and married. He is an old offender, and has been convicted several times before for similar offenses.

PROBABLE MURDER.

An Englishman named Stephen Reilly, recently employed upon the Government works at Hell Gate, last evening entered the saloon of Edward Moran, on Broadway, Astoria, and addressed a young man named Franklin McKernan in an abusive manner. McKernan, who was sitting down reading a newspaper, after some time requested Reilly to stop, as he wished to finish reading, when Reilly left the saloon, and rushing into Phillips' grocery store near by, seized a large butcher-knife, which he concealed under his coat, and then re-entered the saloon. He deliberately walked up to McKernan and dealt him a severe blow in the face with his fist. Another young man named John Purcell sprang between the men, when Reilly drew the knife from beneath his coat and plunged it into Purcell's groin, inflicting a severe and perhaps a fatal wound. Reilly then returned the knife to its place in Mr. Phillips' store, and was arrested as he was coming out of the door by Officer Fentry, who took him to the police station, where he is held to await the result of the wounded man's injuries. Purcell was also conveyed to the station-house, where his wound was examined and dressed by Dr. Baylies, who expressed a hope that he would recover. Purcell is only about nineteen years old, a spinner by occupation, and employed in the carpet factory of Mr. John McAloney. Reilly is believed to have been somewhat intoxicated at the time of the occurrence.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.

James Morgan, aged fifteen, of No. 2,068 Third avenue; Ernest Evfreit, aged fourteen, of One Hundred and Eleventh street and Second avenue, and Thomas Kinnally, aged sixteen, of No. 2,170 Second avenue, were yesterday arraigned before Judge Smith, at the Harlem Police Court, by Officer Wm. Clark, of the Twelfth Precinct, to answer a charge of burglary. A few nights ago the prisoners broke into the fancy store kept by Joseph Whitaitt, at No. 2,172 Second avenue, and stole a number of articles. They were committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail each.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MONTREAL.

The steam-ship City of Montreal, which left Cork on the 21st ult., landed at her dock at 8 o'clock last evening. She brought nineteen cabin and 137 steerage passengers. Capt. Mirehouse reports heavy weather and head winds to Cape Race, after which strong westerly to north-westerly winds until the vessel arrived at New-York, which, together with the light load, caused the voyage to be a tedious one. Seven days after leaving Cork Mr. W. Bishop, an hotel-keeper belonging to Hartford, Conn., died, as is supposed, of consumption. His body was packed in ice and brought to New-York. It will be sent to his friends in Hartford. Mr. Bishop had been lying sick at Cork for several months prior to taking passage for home. Several days after leaving Cork First Officer Fairfield discovered a mysterious passenger who had got on board by some unknown means. He is a Scotchman, but nothing is definitely known about him. He is detained on board. It is possible that he is a fugitive from justice, but it is the general belief on board the vessel that his only object was to get a free passage to America.

In order to close the business, the entire stock of silver-plated ware of the house of WM. J. MILLER, No. 12 Maiden lane, will be offered at auction, commencing Dec. 9. This house has had the reputation of selling nothing but first-class ware. A better opportunity for purchasing silver-plated ware for the holidays has never been offered.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably night and day till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

If you wish the best Vanilla Chocolate, get Baker's.—*Advertisement.*

Gentlemen After Shaving

Will find a great comfort in the use of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

Don't buy an "Elastic Truss" till you have seen POMEROY'S, price $3, at No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

A good cup of Cocoa is easily had, if you will insist on your grocer furnishing W. BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA.—*Advertisement.*

The Best and Surest Remedy in the World for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind-colic, and by giving quiet sleep to the child, gives rest to the mother. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

FLEET—YOUNGS.—At Oyster Bay, Long Island, Dec. 1, 1873, by Rev. Mr. Hutton, SAMUEL W. FLEET to ANNIE YOUNGS, daughter of the late Wm. Sidney McCoun.

McGLYNN—McGRANE.—On Dec. 1, 1873, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, by his Grace John McCloskey, Most Reverend Archbishop of New-York, assisted by Very Rev. Vicar General Quinn, Rev. Arthur J. Donnelly, of St. Michael's, and Rev. Father McKenna, of Transfiguration Church, GEORGE W. McGLYNN, youngest son of the late Peter McGlynn, to MARY ANNA McGRANE, youngest daughter of the late John McGrane. No cards.

☞ Saratoga and California papers please copy.

DIED.

BAXTER.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 5th inst., C. M. BAXTER, in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence, No. 46 East 31st st., on Monday morning, 8th inst., at 10:30 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BLACKSTOCK.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 6, ELIZABETH B. WHITNEY, wife of George W. Blackstock.

Funeral services will be held on Monday, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 229 3d av. The remains will be conveyed to Albany for interment.

BUSSING.—At Washington Heights, on Friday, Dec. 5, MARTHA, widow of the late Peter Bussing, of Fordham, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the Reformed Church, Fordham, on Monday, Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Fordham Railroad Station on the arrival of the 12:05 train from Forty-second Street Depot.

BARKLEY.—Suddenly, at Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, 4th inst., WILLIAM BARKLEY, in his 43d year.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the Second Company of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 340 West 23d st., on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 7, at 2 o'clock.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Dec. 6, VIRGIL WHITCOMB, youngest son of John W. and Lillia Brown, aged 4 years and 4 months.

Funeral at 2:30 P. M., on Monday, Dec. 8, from the residence of his grandfather, Arthur A. Brown, No. 643 Pacific st., Brooklyn.

FERRIS.—At Cold Spring, N. Y., on Dec. 5, 1873, STEVENIUS FERRIS, aged 51 years.

Funeral on Sunday, Dec. 7, at 1 P. M., from St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Cold Spring, N. Y. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

LAPSLEY.—On Friday morning, Dec. 5, AGLAE MORREAU, wife of John Lapsley.

Funeral will take place at St. Joseph's Church, Pacific st., near Vanderbilt av., Brooklyn, Sunday, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MORRELL.—On Saturday, Dec. 6, Mrs. SARAH MORRELL, relict of Richard Morrell, in the 98th year of her age.

Funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, A. L. Batterson, No. 112 East 52d st., on Monday, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend. Remains interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

McLEAN.—On Thursday, Dec. 4, at Passaic, N. J., GEORGE McLEAN, aged 38.

Funeral services on Sunday, at 3 o'clock, at St. George's Methodist E. Church. Trains leave Chambers st. at 1:45. Returning, leave Passaic at 4:12 and 6:40. Interment at Green-Wood on Monday. Carriages will be waiting at Erie Depot, Jersey City, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

PELL.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 6, of marasmus, LENA, youngest daughter of Thos. J. and Emily J. Pell, aged 18 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 341 East 53d st., on Monday, 8th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

SIMPSON.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 3, after a short but severe illness, JOHN SIMPSON, aged 71 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 122 Clinton st., at 1 o'clock P. M., Sunday, 7th inst.

TYNG.—At Gambier, Ohio, Dec. 5, EFFIE W., wife of Rev. Morris A. Tyng.

Funeral services at Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., on Monday, 8th inst.

VAN BUREN.—At 1:15 P. M., Dec. 5, Dr. Peter Van Buren, aged 71 years.

Funeral on Monday, 8th December, instant, at 12:30 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 214 West 23d st.

VAN BUREN.—Suddenly, in this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 5, DOW, only son of Samuel and Julia A. Van Buren.

Funeral services will be held on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 97 Barrow st. Relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother-in-law, E. H. Tallmadge, are respectfully invited to attend.

WHITE.—On Saturday, Dec. 6, of paralysis, WM. JARVIS WHITE, in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the chapel of the Church Charity Foundation, corner of Herkimer st., and Albany av., Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Dec. 8, at 10:30 o'clock.

WRIGHT.—In Rock Island, Ill., on Friday, Dec. 5, MARY L., wife of Lieut. E. M. Wright, United States Army, and third daughter of Mr. Joseph Ketchum, of this City, in the 25th year of her age.

☞ Washington and Texas papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BIBLIOTHECA SPLENDIDISSIMA.

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Forming altogether one of the most unique collections of Literature and Art ever offered in this country.

To be sold by auction by Messrs. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor place, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, and following days, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. Books now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sales-rooms. Catalogues ready; price, 50 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Messrs. LEAVITT beg to announce that, by order of Messrs. Ball, Black & Co., they will SELL by AUCTION, at their store, corner of Broadway and Prince st., commencing on THURSDAY, Dec. 18, and following days,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK

of Goods now remaining and prior to closing their business, comprising Diamonds, (consisting entirely of Brazilian Stones of the first water, and weighing from a fraction of a carat to six, eight, and ten carats each,) and other Precious Stones in all styles of settings, many matched Stones in Solitaires; also Clusters in Rings, Ear-rings, Brooches, Pendants, Lockets, &c., &c.; also, every variety of Fine Jewelry, in plain and Etruscan gold; Set Stones of every variety, many of their own settings, also imported; Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Scarf Rings, Handkerchief Holders, Bracelets, fine Rose Corals, Silver-ware, Tea Sets, Pitchers, Salvers, Dinner Sets, Cups, Forks, Spoons, &c.; Gold Watches from England, Switzerland, and France, of the most renowned makers; Statuary, Paintings, Leather Goods, Clocks, Bronzes, and fine French Fancy Goods, of almost every description. The whole to be sold by auction as above by The MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

Goods on exhibition three days before the sale.

BETHESDA'S TRIUMPHS—MEDICAL TESTIMONY—Threescore Years and Ten Restored to Health.—Dr. A. H. Heath, No. 200 Broadway, New-York: You will, no doubt, remember when I first called to confer with you regarding my condition. I told you I had exhausted my own experience of a fifty years' practice as a physician, and drunk of all the mineral and spring waters, and had the advice of the most eminent medical talent in our country. I told you my disease had been pronounced to be Bright's disease of the kidneys, complicated with enlarged prostate gland, inflammation and catarrh of the bladder, sandy deposits in the urine, torpidity of the liver, indigestion, constipation, nervous prostration, and incontinence of urine. With your removal of the complications and the wonderful BETHESDA SPRING WATER my cure was so rapid I feel it a duty to acknowledge the fact publicly.

Respectfully yours, GEORGE W. BEAL, M. D., St. Mark's av., Brooklyn.

HARRIS' "P. P." WHISKY—"THE OLD Maize"—redistilled in vacuo at 85° Fahrenheit. A perfectly pure medicinal stimulant; indorsed by medical faculty; medal and diplomas of American Institute. Sold in bottles by SMITH BROTHERS, No. 550 3d av.; A. M. CONKLIN, Druggist, corner Broadway and 34th st., and at depot, No. 341 Hudson st., by bottle, case, demijohn, or barrel. Orders by mail or otherwise delivered free in City.

A GENTLEMAN PARTIALLY DISENGAGED, of extensive business experience and thoroughly conversant with the systematic management of eleemosynary institutions, desires permanent connection with first-class utile society as secretary or general and financial agent. Answers, full particulars, system, Box No. 160 Times Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES. BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.

Parlor, library, chamber and dining furniture at very low prices, at the old established stores, No. 199 Fulton st., near Church st., and No. 277 Canal st., one door east of Broadway, New-York. WM. H. LEE.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 184 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHER'S SALE OF BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Great sale of an immense stock of Holiday Books at less than publisher's cost, until Jan. 1. Stock well selected, and sale positive.

Call at No. 786 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts., below Stewart's.

"AIDA," ARRANGED BY CHAS. WELS, 75 cents; "Aida," March, 30 cents; Waltz, 30 cents; Quadrille, 40 cents. Also, vocal selections, "Celeste Aida," 40 cents; "Oh! Cieli Azzurri," 50 cents, &c., &c. Also, "La Fille de Mme. Angot" Galop, 35 cents; Lancers, 40 cents; Valse, 50 cents; Potpourri by Cramer, 85 cents. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation.
Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, Pastor.

Regular church service will be held to-day and every Sabbath hereafter; in the morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30. Seats free. The Academy of Music will be occupied until the completion of the new Tabernacle.

P. S.—"THE SHIPWRECK OF THE VILLE DU HAVRE" will be the subject of the morning discourse.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL.—SEATS free.—23d st., east of 3d av.—Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject in the morning—"How to Become Interested in the Scriptures;" in the evening—"Jesus Christ's Compassion for the Multitude."

ST. MARK'S, CORNER 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers provided with seats.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Services SUNDAY, Dec. 7.

Bible class, conducted by Prof. Thomson, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Service of song at 7:30 o'clock, evening.

Addresses to young men at 8 o'clock, by Cephas Brainerd, Esq.

Weekly meetings are on Thursday and Saturday evenings, for young men only. Daily union prayer-meeting at 3:30 o'clock, in lecture-room.

ANNIVERSARY, (THIRD,)—CHURCH OF ST. Mary the Virgin, West 45th st., between Broadway and 8th av. Sunday Morning, Dec. 7, 10:45 o'clock, anniversary sermon; 4 P. M., First Vespers. Monday Morning, Dec. 8, 11 o'clock, High Celebration of the Anniversary. Two celebrations of the H. S. daily during the Octave, at 7 and 8 o'clock A. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Choral service, and next in course of sermons on "Moses." The Rector will preach.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST.—Lyman C. Howe, trance speaker, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

A SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD at Mott's Memorial Rooms, No. 64 Madison av., corner of 27th st., this day, at 2:30 o'clock. All are invited.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"Young Men and the Church." Rev. Moses Ballou, formerly pastor of this church, will preach in the morning. Conference every Tuesday evening. All are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, EAST 25th st., near Madison av.—There will be an evening service in this church every Sunday, commencing at 7:30 o'clock; morning service at 10:30 o'clock. To meet the wishes of those who find in a higher order of church music a help to greater devotion, the selections for the evening service will be from the most approved composers, and rendered by all the admitted talent included in the choir of this church, together with such assistance as they may from time to time require.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, CORNER of 5th av. and 10th st., Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., Rector.—The second in the course of Advent sermons will be preached to-day at 11 o'clock; subject—"The State of the Blessed Dead." The second lecture in the course, on "The Place of the Bible Among Books," will be delivered in the evening, at 7:30 o'clock; subject—"The Origin and Organic Unity of the Bible."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON av. and 47th st.—Hours of service, 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.—Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach in the morning and afternoon. Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of the Diocese, will preach in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, Pastor.—Morning subject—"The Uncertainty of Life and the Certainty of Death." Evening subject—"How to Keep God's Law." Sunday-school and [illegible] Tableaus for the Sunday-school [illegible]

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR—REV. J. K. [illegible] man will preach at the [illegible] No. 1,464 Broadway, corner [illegible] 10:45 and evening at 7:45. [illegible] Mocking Spirit," a special lecture to young men.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Divine service in the morning, by Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., at 10:30, and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

COME AND HEAR!—BISHOP SNOW, PASTOR of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject, "The Stone Laid Before Joshua—What Does it Mean?—Zech. chap. iii. Seats free.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 5th av. and 29th st.—Rev. Wm. Ormiston, D. D., will preach in this church on Sunday, Dec. 7, in the morning at 10:30 o'clock, and Rev. Theo. S. Cuyler, D. D., of Brooklyn, in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—Service at 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 7:30 P. M. Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., afternoon lecture. Seats free in the afternoon. Bishop Littlejohn will preach in the evening.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th st., near Broadway, Rev. James D. Wilson, Pastor.—Services on Sabbath morning, 10:30; prayer meeting, 7:30; Sunday-school at 2:30.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK av. and 34th st.—Rev. Henry Powers will preach at 11 o'clock on "Faith and What Comes of It," and at 7:45 P. M., on "Life's Illusions." Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57TH st., between Lexington and 4th avs., Rev. N. T. Tracy, Rector.—Sunday services at 10:45 A. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Children's church at 3 P. M.

DR. JAS. CAREY THOMAS, OF BALTIMORE, a minister of the Society of Friends, will attend at their Meeting-house, East 20th st., opposite Gramercy Park, at 10:30 A. M.

EGLISE REFORMEE FRANCAISE, CALVARY Chapel, 4th av., between 21st and 22d sts.—Service every Sabbath morning at 10:45 o'clock, by Rev. E. Borel. All are welcome.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church.—Service and sermon in French by Rev. C. Miel, 3:30 o'clock, Church of the Holy Savior, 25th st., between Madison square and 4th av.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, NO. 9 University place, New-York.—Mr. Louis Wuarin, Th. C., of Geneva, Switzerland, will preach on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 10:30 A. M.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday Morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Sacraments of Home." The Pastor's Bible Class, free to all, meets at 3½ o'clock.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 9th av. and 31st st.—The Pastor of this Church, Rev. S. B. Rossiter, will by special request repeat his Thanksgiving discourse on Sabbath Evening at 7:30 P. M. Usual preaching at 10:30 A. M.

NEW ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.)—Morning service, 10:30; evening service 7:30 o'clock. Seats free.

"OUR CHILDREN IN HEAVEN — WHO Takes Care of Them; the Houses Provided for Them."—A lecture by Rev. Chauncy Giles, of New-York, in the Church of the New Jerusalem, (Swedenborgian,) corner Clark st. and Monroe place, Brooklyn, Sunday evening, Dec. 7, at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free to all. Morning service at 11 o'clock.

Free reading-room in the lecture-room open every evening from 7 to 9 o'clock. Swedenborgian books to lend and for sale. All are welcome.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, PREACHES in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All are welcome.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR, PREACHES in the Free Tabernacle M. E. Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. The public welcome.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PASTOR, preaches in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptisms at close of morning service.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D av., near 50th st.—Divine service Sunday at 11 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D., WILL PREACH at St. Chrysostom Chapel, 7th av., corner of 39th st., on Sunday evening, Dec. 7, at 7½ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR,

will preach in the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d av. and 10th st., SUNDAY MORNING, AT 10:30 O'CLOCK, and in STEINWAY HALL AT 7:45 IN THE EVENING.

Subject for Evening—"Without Tears."

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES AT THE Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th av., above 45th st., on Sunday evenings in December at 7½ P. M. Dec. 7—Bishop Littlejohn will preach. Subject, "Primary Object of the Gospel and Kingdom of Christ." Dec. 14—Dr. Howland. Subject: "Anti-Christ."

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Service Sunday, Dec. 7; morning prayer, 9 o'clock; litany, sermon, and holy communion at 10:30 o'clock; children's services, 2:30 afternoon; services, with sermon, at 3:30 o'clock.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner Waverley place and West 11th st., Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector. Services 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector of Zion Church, will preach in the evening. Seats free.

THE IRON-CLADS OF EUROPE.

The following is a correct list of the iron-clads of the maritime powers of Europe for 1873, which has been obtained from trustworthy sources. England has a war navy of 38 vessels, of 2,080-horse power, and 365 guns. Its home fleet consists of 14 large plated vessels, 4 plated batteries, and 5 plated gunboats, of more than 30,000-horse power, and carrying 102 guns. The war navy of Russia counts 15 plated frigates and 4 cupola vessels, of 12,000-horse power, and 154 guns; the home squadron, 10 turreted ships and 3 plated batteries, with 2,710-horse power, and 94 guns. Germany has a war navy composed of three plated frigates, of 2,900-horse power, and 58 guns, (not including five plated frigates and one plated corvette, of 5,100-horse power, and 48 guns,) now in course of construction. The German coast-guard fleet consists of two turreted ships, of 600-horse power, and seven guns. The war navy of France is composed of 15 plated frigates, and 12 plated corvettes, of 17,200-horse power in all, and carrying 316 guns. The French home squadron contains 14 turreted vessels, sixteen plated batteries, and six rams, of 8,320-horse power, and carrying 268 guns. Austria has a war navy of seven plated frigates and four casemated ships, of 8,150-horse power, bearing 182 guns. There is no Austrian home squadron. The Italian war navy consists of twelve plated frigates, two plated corvettes, and one ram of 9,100-horse power, and having 168 guns. Turkey possesses a war navy of considerable strength, composed of fifteen large plated war vessels, two of which have 9-inch plates, of 8,330-horse power in all, and carrying 116 guns of the heaviest calibre. Spain has seven plated frigates, of 5,900-horse power, and 145 guns, while in her coast fleet there are three turreted ships. Finally, the Netherlands dispose of a coast-guard fleet of twenty-two vessels of various kinds, of 2,800-horse power, and bearing 114 guns.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

A circular has been issued in Maryland, signed by D. Lawrence, of Howard County, and William Webster, Dr. M. Merryman, and Jervis Spencer, of Baltimore County, "Committee on Organization," calling upon the friends of political reform of all parties, throughout the State, to meet together in Baltimore to consider the practicability of the representation of minorities as a step toward the proper administration of public affairs. The call includes all those who are "anxious to adopt measures by which the power of parties for evil may be reduced, and the people at large exercise more power in those bodies, executive, legislative, and judicial, which deliberate upon their interests and disburse the public funds, and desirous to co-operate with existing political organizations in their efforts to secure the public welfare."

A LONG VOYAGE.

The three-masted schooner Adeline Elwood, Capt. Hawkins, arrived at Baltimore Thursday evening, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 3d of September, and has consequently been ninety-two days on the passage. The Captain reports having experienced heavy westerly gales, and lost head-sails and rudder. She attempted to come the northern route, but was forced to abandon that, and take the southern passage. The schooner was thirty-five days in the trades, meeting light, baffling easterly winds. She was spoken by and received supplies from the bark Martin Luther, from Bordeaux for New-York, and on the 2d ult. spoke the schooner Eveline, from New-York for Belize. Capt. Hawkins was accompanied on the voyage by his wife.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

FANCY FURS,

SLEIGH & LAP ROBES,

Elegant Seal-Skin Sacques, &c.

ON

MONDAY, TUESDAY, & WEDNESDAY,

DEC. 8, 9, AND 10,

At Grand Central Sales-rooms,

656 BROADWAY,

NEAR BOND ST.

The entire stock of a manufacturer lately deceased, all of which were made for strictly first-class trade, and fully guaranteed, will be sold without any reserve, to close the estate, by order of Executors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned Receivers of the NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, appointed under the order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, will, in pursuance of an order of the said court, offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Hugh N. Camp, Auctioneer, on MONDAY, the 8th day of December, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest which the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company had, or which the undersigned as Receivers now have, of, in, and to all that property in the City of New-York described as follows, namely: Pier with the buildings thereon erected, at the foot of Vesey street, in the City of New-York, being the north half or side of Pier No. twenty-three North River, and the south half or side of Pier No. twenty-four North River, the said property being held under a lease expiring on the 31st day of January, 1879, at a rent of fifteen thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance. The sale will be for cash, and the property transferred to the purchaser by the undersigned as Receivers without covenants or warranty.—Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1873.

ABRAM S. HEWITT,
JOHN G. STEVENS, } Receivers.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
FORT WADSWORTH, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at this post, at 12 o'clock M. on the 22d day of December, 1873, a large quantity of the late uniform clothing, (new,) pertaining to the United States Army, consisting of uniform coats, uniform jackets, flannel sack coats, lined and unlined; uniform hats and hat-trimmings, forage caps, &c. Terms of sale—Cash, the property to be removed immediately after the sale. For further particulars apply until day of sale to

LEWIS SMITH,
First Lieutenant Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Wadsworth, New-York.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, in the City of New-York, on Dec. 16, 1873, at 12 M., by HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer, for account of whom it may concern: Seventeen First Mortgage Bonds of the Ridgefield Park Railroad Company of $1,000 each; Six of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rockland Central Railroad Company of 1,000 each.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, in the City of New-York, on Dec. 16, 1873, at 12 M., by HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer, for account of whom it may concern: Seventeen First Mortgage Bonds of the Ridgefield Park Railroad Company of $1,000 each; Six of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rockland Central Railroad Company of $1,000 each.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis and the HOLIDAYS, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great Inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND 75 OTHER Good UPRIGHT, SQUARE, and GRAND PIANOS and ORGANS very low for cash or installments and for rent; also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. R. K. HALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS, parlor squares, home and school pianos sent anywhere on receipt of cost price. Guaranteed unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 103 4th av., N. Y.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

A $900, MAGNIFICENT 7 1-3 OCTAVE Square rosewood overstrung iron-frame (Goldsmith) pianoforte; stool; latest improvement; fully guaranteed; also piano-stool; $350. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 44 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

$50 TO $150 SAVED BY BUYING RELIABLE, warranted Pianos, new and second hand, cheaper than anywhere else, at FISCHER'S, No. 139 West 28th st., near 6th av.

SEVERAL FINE SECOND-HAND CHURCH organs for sale very cheap. Can be seen at HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT'S Organ Factory, No. 40 West 18th st.

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EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NO. 154 EAST 25TH st., near 3d av.—Cord and kindling wood, oak, hickory, and pine wood, in large or small quantities, of the best quality. Orders by mail delivered with dispatch free of charge.
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NO. 25 UNION SQUARE AND FIFTEENTH STREET.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 8, 1873,
AT THE GREAT UNION SQUARE ESTABLISHMENT.
Holidays. REIMAN'S.
Holidays. GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE REIMAN'S.
Holidays. OF THE BALANCE OF THIS REIMAN'S.
Holidays. SEASON'S NOVELTIES, AFFORDING REIMAN'S.
Holidays. THE BEST OPPORTUNITY EVER REIMAN'S.
Holidays. PRESENTED OF PURCHASING REIMAN'S.
Holidays. USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS. REIMAN'S.
Holidays. EVERY ARTICLE THROUGHOUT REIMAN'S.
Holidays. EACH DEPARTMENT REDUCED REIMAN'S.
Holidays. FROM 20, 30, 50, AND IN REIMAN'S.
Holidays. MANY INSTANCES 75 PER CENT. REIMAN'S.
Holidays. OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS ARE REIMAN'S.
Holidays. EARNESTLY INVITED TO AN INSPECTION. REIMAN'S.
Holidays. USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Dress Goods Department.

Holidays. NNNN
RRRR ELEGANT JAPANESE POPLIN, 15c. EEEE
EEEE NEW STYLE POLKA DOT POPLIN, 25c. WWWW
IIII 4-4 BRITISH DRESS GOODS, 25c.
MMMM WARRANTED PURE WOOL SATINES, 37c. PPPP
AAAA ALL WOOL DIAGONALS, AT 50c. RRRR
NNNN 5-4 ALL WOOL FRENCH MERINO, 50c. IIII
SSSS ELEGANT NAVY BLUE SERGES, 39c. CCCC
REIMAN'S. CHEAPEST GOODS IN THE CITY, EEEE
REIMAN'S. ALL AT "NEW" PRICES. SSSS

Black Goods Department.

LUPIN'S FAMOUS BLACK MERINOS, 75c. REIMAN'S.
Useful SUPERIOR BLACK DIAGONAL, AT 50c. REIMAN'S.
Useful BLACK BROCHE SATINE, AT 60c. REIMAN'S.
Useful 5-4 BLACK CASHMERE, AT 50c. REIMAN'S.
Holiday BLACK ALPACA, 25c., FORMERLY 38c. REIMAN'S.
Holiday BLACK ALPACA, 33c., FORMERLY 50c. REIMAN'S.
Holiday BLACK ALPACA, 39c., FORMERLY 56c. REIMAN'S.
Presents. PURE MOHAIR, 44c., FORMERLY 75c. REIMAN'S.
Presents. PURE MOHAIR, VERY RICH. REIMAN'S.
Presents. SILK LUSTRE, 50c., FORMERLY 90c. REIMAN'S.
Presents. USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SUIT DEPARTMENT.

SILK WALKING SUITS.
OFFERED AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:
REIMAN'S AN ELEGANT SILK SUIT, $47. Suits.
REIMAN'S ELABORATELY TRIMMED, AT $55, $65. Suits.
REIMAN'S IN THE BEST SILK, $75, $85. Suits.
REIMAN'S 100 PARISIAN POPLIN SUITS. Redingotes.
REIMAN'S OUR OWN IMPORTATION, AT $35. Redingotes.
REIMAN'S THE ORIGINAL COST OVER $50. Redingotes.
REIMAN'S BEAUTIFUL ALPACA SUITS AT $13. Dolmans.
REIMAN'S HANDSOME SERGE SUITS, $12. Dolmans.
REIMAN'S REDINGOTES AT $10 AND UP. Dolmans.
REIMAN'S MAGNIFICENT DOLMANS, $15 AND UP. Walking
REIMAN'S ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS, $6, $7, $8. Walking
REIMAN'S PARISIAN OPERA CLOAKING AND Jackets.
REIMAN'S OPERA CLOAKS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE. Jackets.
REIMAN'S SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN VELVET CLOAKS. Opera
REIMAN'S BOYS' SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES. Opera
REIMAN'S BARGAINS IN CHILDREN'S CLOAKS. Cloaks.
REIMAN'S Cloaks.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Silks. UNAPPROACHABLE BARGAINS. Useful
Silks. THOSE WELL-KNOWN FABRICS. Useful
Silks. BONNET, BELLON, PONSON, GUINET. Useful
Silks. A VERY GOOD SILK AT $1. Useful
Silks. EXTRA QUALITY, 24-INCH, AT $1 25. Holiday
Silks. 24-INCH GROS GRAIN, REDUCED TO $1 50. Holiday
Inspect 24-INCH BLACK SILK, $1 75; FORMERLY $3. Holiday
Inspect CASHMERE FINISH, REDUCED TO $2. Presents.
Inspect EXTRA SATIN SUBLIME AT $2 25. Presents.
them. COLORED SILKS AT 75c., 80c., 90c. Presents.
them. NEW EVENING TINTS AT $1 25. Presents.

HOSIERY AT REDUCED PRICES.

REIMAN'S. OUR $1 50 KID GLOVES, $1. REIMAN'S
AT FURS, USEFUL
A FURS, HOLIDAY
GREAT SACRIFICE. FURS. PRESENTS.
REIMAN'S. 1,000 FELT SKIRTS AT $1. REIMAN'S.
REIMAN'S. 500 OTTOMAN SHAWLS, $2; FORMERLY $4. REIMAN'S.
REIMAN'S. THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC REIMAN'S.
REIMAN'S. IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO REIMAN'S.
REIMAN'S. THIS FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY OF REIMAN'S.
REIMAN'S. PURCHASING USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS REIMAN'S.
AT PRICES THAT CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT,
AT THE GREAT UNION SQUARE ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 25 UNION SQUARE AND FIFTEENTH ST.

M. REIMAN & CO.

AT

MEARES',

6TH AV. AND 19TH ST.
GRAND EXPOSITION AND OPENING
OF

Christmas Novelties

AND

HOLIDAY GOODS,

TOYS, DOLLS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

Of every description.
EMBROIDERED WORSTED GOODS.
Russia and Vienna Leather Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Pocket-books, and Satchels, Willow Work-stands, and Silk-lined Work-baskets.
Embroidered Linen Sets, Cuffs, and Collars.
Ladies' and Gents' Initial Handkerchiefs.
DRESS GOODS arranged expressly for

HOLIDAY PURCHASERS

all colors, 20c., 25c., 30c., 38c., 40c., and 50c. yard, and at a great reduction from former rates.
Splendid Black Dress Silk, $1, $1 10, $1 38, and $1 35.
Superior Black Dress Silk, $1 75, $2, and $2 25.
Fine French Flowers and Millinery Goods.
BONNET AND TRIMMING VELVETS.
REAL POINT AND POINT APPLIQUE LACES.
REAL THREAD, GUIPURE, VAL., AND YAK LACES.
REAL THREAD AND POINT APPLIQUE BARBES,
HANDKERCHIEFS AND COLLARS.
GENTS' SMOKING AND CARDIGAN JACKETS.
NECK-TIES, SHIRTS, GLOVES, AND MUFFLERS.
LADIES' AND GENTS' FINE SILK UMBRELLAS.

All forming a grand assortment so extensive and complete, having made all our purchases with a view to supplying the wants of parties purchasing for the Holidays, that strangers visiting the City, families, &c., can find every article, both useful and ornamental, in this establishment, obviating the necessity of shopping in different stores.

Store open evenings to 9:30 o'clock till after the Holidays.

RICHARD MEARES,

CORNER 6TH AV. AND 19TH ST.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 29 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1873.

THE FIRM OF D. P. MORGAN & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by the retirement of Mr. BIRNEY FELLOWES.

Mr. FELLOWES DAVIS is admitted as a partner, and the business will be conducted as heretofore under the firm name of D. P. MORGAN & CO.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.—Single, $1; fillings, $1, extracting with gas, 50c. No. 262 6th av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember, No. 262.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, NO. 93 FULTON st., near William.—Highest premium awarded for blank books at the American Institute Fair, 1873.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

TOYS
O
Y
TOYS

In ADDITION to our LARGE and ATTRACTIVE STOCK of DRY GOODS for the HOLIDAY SEASON, we have OPENED a DEPARTMENT EXCLUSIVELY for the SALE of TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &c. The Toys are of European and domestic manufacture. The assortment is LARGE and UNUSUALLY FINE, and has been placed with us to be ENTIRELY DISPOSED of BEFORE THE CLOSE of THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.
GRAND ST. COR. CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S

PRESENTS.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.

INDIA SHAWLS

REAL POINT SHAWLS,
LACE AND EMB'D HDKF'S,
INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE OPERA SCARFS,

GENUINE FURS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SEAL CAPS, GLOVES, AND COLLARS,
FUR ROBES,
FUR-LINED CARRIAGE CLOAKS.

UMBRELLAS.

GENTLEMEN'S ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
GENTLEMEN'S CARDIGAN AND SMOKING JACKETS.
GENTLEMEN'S MEDICATED FLANNEL AND CASHMERE UNDERWEAR.
GENTLEMEN'S SILK AND CASHMERE MUFFLERS.
GENTLEMEN'S TIES, SCARFS, AND SUSPENDERS.
GENTLEMEN'S STUDS AND SLEEVE-BUTTONS.

KID GLOVES.

CASTOR GLOVES.
WOOL-LINED GLOVES.

Striped Fancy Colored Silks,

AT 75 CENTS PER YARD.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, &c.,

CUT IN DRESS LENGTHS.
The above, for the convenience of CUSTOMERS, will be placed on a SEPARATE COUNTER.

FOR 30 DAYS

WARD, DICKSON & CO.

WILL SELL AT

Reduced Prices

THEIR LARGE STOCK
of

NEW, RICH, FANCY GOODS

OF EVERY VARIETY.

CALL EARLY AND EXAMINE
THE STOCK AND PRICES.

NO. 296 BROADWAY,

NO. 64 RUE SAINTONGE, PARIS.

UNTIL JANUARY 1,

WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,

AND

SMOKING JACKETS,

AT COST.

WE ALSO OFFER 300 DOZEN FINE READY-MADE

DRESS SHIRTS,

AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES:

FIRST QUALITY....$2 50 FORMER PRICE...$3 50
SECOND QUALITY.. 2 00 FORMER PRICE... 3 00
THIRD QUALITY.... 1 75 FORMER PRICE... 2 50

ROBERT F. SMITH,

NO. 779 BROADWAY, Bet. 9th and 10th sts.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, CORNER 13TH st. and Broadway, is filled full of unique, superb articles, not to be seen or to be purchased elsewhere. Also many other articles of more common styles, all of which are offered at ruinous prices.
Opposite Wallack's.

MARKED DOWN!

Union Adams & Co.

ARE OFFERING AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

Scotch Wool Hosiery,

UNDERSHIRTS

AND

DRAWERS,

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Shirts, Collars and Cuffs,

SUSPENDERS,

OUR OWN MAKE.

AND

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S

Undershirts & Drawers,

AND ALSO HAVE A FINE VARIETY OF

ROBES, JACKETS,

RUGS, &c.,

SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

NO. 865 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS.

Great Reductions in every Department to suit the times.

Cloaks, Polonaise, Suits, English Walking Jackets, Wrappers, Underclothing, Infants' Wardrobes, Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, &c.

Cloths and Cloakings, Fur and Fur Trimmings of every description.

First-class Goods at extremely low prices.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

NO. 865 BROADWAY.

OPENING FASHIONS.

At Smith's Pattern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., BEAUTIFUL changes, NEW DESIGNS. The ORIOLA SUIT is queen of the promenade, LE CAPITA for house and street. New arrivals daily. Patterns of them now ready. Cloth models with each pattern. Patterns fitted to the form, warranted perfect. Cutting and basting; fit warranted. Open until 9 P. M.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN,
NO. 35 WEST 18TH ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.,

Will sell the balance of her stock of Cloaks and Costumes at greatly reduced prices. Dress-making in all its branches.

DRY GOODS.

Johnson Bros. & Co.,

UNION SQUARE,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DEC. 8, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

HOLIDAY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Bronzes,
Albums,
Writing Desks,

REAL WHITBY JET SETS,

TOYS, DOLLS, AND

FANCY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
They will also offer the largest assortment of

Bohemian, Alabaster, and Porcelain Vases and Toilet Sets,

Bouquet Holders and Card Receivers,

The entire stock of one of our largest

IMPORTERS,

which must be sold regardless of cost.
They will also exhibit a very large line of

Passe Partouts in Velvet Frames, Velvet Stands and Gilt Frames, and Easels with and without Porcelains.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock of

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

before purchasing elsewhere. All goods marked in plain figures. Politeness and attention to all.

Johnson Bros. & Co.,

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH ST.,
UNION SQUARE.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Johnson Bros. & Co.,

UNION SQUARE.

In order to close out the balance of their Fall and Winter importations they will offer their entire stock in the following departments at an immense reduction in prices.

FRENCH TRIMMED BONNETS,
AND ROUND HATS,
together with those of their own manufacture.
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
SASH AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S FURS
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
LADIES' & GENTS' SILK UMBRELLAS.

We invite special attention to an immense stock of Ladies' and Gents' Linen

HANDKERCHIEFS.

1,250 dozen of Ladies' Hemstitched All-Linen Handkerchiefs at $3 per dozen; worth $4.
500 dozen of Initial Handkerchiefs, all Linen, very fine goods, at 55c., 60c., 75c., 90c., and $1, the greatest bargains ever offered.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH ST.,
UNION SQUARE.

Great Reduction in Prices

OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT

O'NEILL'S,

Nos. 327 and 329 6th av. and 20th st.
ALL SILK GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS,
25c. per yard,
Nos. 9, 12, and 16, in all the shades.
The above ribbons are at a reduction of fifty per cent. on former prices, and are the finest goods imported.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

On MONDAY, Dec. 8,

will offer
100 dozen Brocade Sashes, 2½ yards in length, for $1.
75 dozen Scotch Plaid Sashes, 2½ yards in length, $2.
200 dozen Roman Sashes, $2.
100 dozen 7-inch Roman Sashes, $2 60.
50 cartons Watered Sash Ribbons, 60c. a yard.
70 cartons Watered Sash Ribbons, 75c. a yard.
100 cartons 7-inch Gros Grain, warranted all silk, $1, worth $1 75.
50 cartons 7-inch Gros Grain, warranted all silk, 80c., worth $1 50.

Bankrupt Stock of Velvets.

50 pieces Black Trimming Velvet, $2 50, worth $3.
100 pieces colored Silk Velvet, from $2 a yard to $3 50.
20 pieces Mantel Velvet, 28-inch, $3 to $4 50.
Finest quality of Felt Hats, $1.
Finest quality of Black Silk Velvet Hats and Bonnets, all ready to be trimmed, $2 50.

Ostrich Plumes.

500 dozen Long Black Plumes, $1 85.
205 dozen Ostrich Tips, from 25c. to $3.

WILLOW PLUMES,
FANCY FEATHERS,
OSTRICH TIPS,

BANKRUPT STOCK OF

FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,

500 cartons Montiers at 50c.; formerly sold at $1 50.

LACES

At greatly reduced prices.
Black Thread, Guipure, and real Point Lace Collars,
LACE SLEEVES,
RUFFLES,
RUFFLING, ALL KINDS.

LADIES' TIES.

3,000 dozen of Windsor Ties, 25c.; formerly 60c.
SILK MUFFLERS, MERINO MUFFLERS.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,

Nos. 327 AND 329 6TH AV., near 20th st.

LACE CURTAINS.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Having purchased the entire stock of an importing house of UPHOLSTERY GOODS, (bankrupt,) will offer this week, and continue until all are sold, the largest stock ever offered at retail at about one-half their value, consisting of

REAL LACE CURTAINS,

Finest quality manufactured, from $10 per pair upward.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS from $2 per pair upward.
VESTIBULE LACES, REAL AND NOTTINGHAM,
PLAIN, STRIPED, and FIGURED REPS, DAMASKS, SATINES, CRETONNES, CHINTZES, &c.
FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, and TASSELS of all colors, sizes, and styles, for trimming, draperies, lambrequins, &c.
Curtain-loops and Bands in endless variety.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
LAMBREQUINS AND CORNICES.
CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK AND PRICES.
At
SHEPPARD KNAPP'S
Great Carpet and Upholstery Rooms,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th av.,
One door below 13th st.

P. S.—Great reduction in Carpets, Oil-cloths, &c., in order to reduce stock.
Druggets of every description a specialty.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

GRAND DISPLAY

OF

HOLIDAY GOODS,

MONDAY, DEC. 8,

CONSISTING OF TWENTY-ONE CASES OF ENTIRELY NEW AND UNIQUE NOVELTIES, PERSONALLY SELECTED BY MR. STERN IN THE LEADING CONTINENTAL CITIES EXPRESSLY FOR THE PRESENT HOLIDAYS, COMPRISING ALTOGETHER NEW, NOVEL, AND USEFUL PRESENTS, NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY, TO WHICH WE DIRECT ESPECIAL ATTENTION OF OUR NUMEROUS FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, AND THE PUBLIC. WE

enumerate a few of the leading Novelties
TO BE DISPLAYED MONDAY.
Three cases of

Paris Oxidized Goods,

containing
OXIDIZED GLOVE-BOXES, CARD-RECEIVERS, WORK-BOXES, HAND-GLASSES, INKSTANDS, JEWEL-CASES, STANDS, RECEIVERS, BONBONNIERES, NAPKIN-RINGS, PHOTO-STANDS, MIRRORS, &c., &c., &c., &c.
Each article representing
well-known historical scenes.
Five cases of
PARIS AND VIENNA

Russia Leather Goods.

MAGNIFICENT LINE OF ALBUMS, WITH AND WITHOUT MUSIC, WITH OXIDIZED TRIMMINGS; CIGAR-STANDS, DRESSING AND JEWEL CASES, NECESSAIRES, INKSTANDS, PORTFOLIOS, MATCH-SAFES, CHATELAINES, &c., &c., WITH MANY OTHER UNIQUE NOVELTIES.

French Gilt Goods

in
FLOWER-STANDS, CARD-RECEIVERS, ORNAMENTS, PASSE PARTOUTS, INK AND WATCH STANDS,
all our own importations.
Especial attention is called to
magnificent stock of

Paris and Vienna Fans,

with
REAL SHELL, PEARL, IVORY, GILT, PLAIN, AND POLISHED HANDLES,
ELEGANT
and novel paintings,
from $1 25 upward,
together with our unequaled assortment of

Fancy Goods,

STEEL BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BONNET ORNAMENTS,
FRENCH JET AND BEAD NECKLACES,
ORNAMENTS, EAR-RINGS, BRACELETS, AND SLIDES.
OXIDIZED CHATELAINES, VINAIGRETTES, BUCKLES, RUSSIA LEATHER BELTS, SATCHELS,
PORTE-MONNAIES,
all at greatly-reduced prices.

Perfumery and Soaps,

LUBIN'S, ATKINSON'S, AND OTHER
celebrated Perfumes, Colognes, &c.
COLGATE'S CELEBRATED SOAPS,
including all their celebrated and well-known makes,
cheaper than any other establishment.
WILL ALSO OFFER, MONDAY,
USEFUL AND DESIRABLE

Holiday Presents

IN ALL THEIR DEPARTMENTS
THROUGHOUT THEIR ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT,
AT
GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.
An unequaled assortment of
LADIES' HEMMED AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
put up expressly for presents, from
$1 a box upward and 10 cents apiece.
LADIES' PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED
INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS.
Some great bargains.
GENTLEMEN'S HEM-STITCHED AND HEMMED,
Plain and Initial Handkerchiefs
in all qualities.
10,000
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED SETS
at panic prices.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

Holidays! Holidays!

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY,
(CORNER OF NINTH ST.,)

will offer on MONDAY and the following days both useful and desirable presents at a very GREAT REDUCTION from former prices.

SUITS! SUITS! SUITS!

in wool and silk materials, and in a great variety of styles at a further reduction of 25 per cent.

Cloaks! Cloaks!

in Velvet, Seal, Astrakhan, Irish Frieze, and other new materials; also,

POLONAISES

in Embroidered Cashmere and Camels' Hair Cloth, both made up and unmade.
OPERA CLOAKS AND CARRIAGE WRAPS.
THE NEW ULSTER CLOAK
FOR SLEIGHING.

Children's Cloaks

at less than half their value, very desirable for a Christmas present.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FURNISHING GOODS.

CLOAKING CLOTHS
by the yard in Seal Cloth, Polar Bear, Otter, Chinchilla, Irish Frieze, Beaver, Camels' Hair, and Opera Cloths.

Closing Out! Closing Out!

OF LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

This Department is replete with a choice assortment of articles especially fit for Christmas presents, which will be sold regardless of cost to close the Department.
1,000 new PARIS TIES, BOWS AND RUFFS, just received.
1,000 FANCY BOXES at 50 cents on the dollar.
HOSIERY AND
BOUDIER'S CELEBRATED
KID GLOVES.
Selling off to close the department.
The greatest bargains ever offered in Ladies' and Children's

FURS.

Our Furs will be found 25 per cent. cheaper than in regular fur stores.
An examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere is respectfully solicited.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY,
(CORNER OF NINTH STREET.)

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET,
Will sell, on MONDAY, Dec. 8, and during the week,

For Christmas Presents,

5,000 DRESS PATTERNS,
OF

PLAIN AND FANCY
DRESS GOODS,

From $1 50 Per Dress Upward.

For the convenience of Customers and to facilitate sales, these Goods will be exhibited on a separate counter.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th st.,
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS!
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS!
Will sell on MONDAY, Dec. 8, and during the Holiday Season,

The Greatest Bargains

IN

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls

Ever offered in this City, commencing at $35 for filled-centre square Shawls, and going upward. Every Shawl in our stock will be sold at a price not exceeding 60 cents to the dollar of the market value prior to the financial crisis.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th st.
GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Fancy Silks! Fancy Silks!

100 pieces STRIPED SILKS, 75 cents; reduced from $1 12½.
An elegant line of SHADED STRIPES, 24-inch, $2 25; reduced from $3.

Plain Silks! Plain Silks!

A full assortment of Colors for street and evening costumes, $1 90 upward.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

The largest and cheapest stock of BLACK SILKS ever offered in this market, including the celebrated brands of Bonnet, Guinet, Bellon, Gowrd, Crotoid, and James McCreery & Co.'s "Family" Silk, warranted to wear.

Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th st.,
Will continue during the coming week their popular sale of

LADIES' SUITS,

In Serge, Sateen, Duchess Cloth, Alpaca, &c., &c., at the following prices, being a reduction of forty per cent. on former prices, $7 50, $10, $12 50, $17, $20, $25.
Also our superb stock of

SILK SUITS,

In Walking, Dinner, Reception, and Evening Dresses, at a reduction of 50 per cent. on former prices.
English Walking Jackets, in fine Diagonal and Beaver Cloth, at $12, $15, $18, $22, and $25.
Dolmans, Cloaks, Polonaises, &c., &c., at an immense reduction in prices.
Our entire stock of Ladies' and Children's UNDER-GARMENTS marked down to suit the times.
Infants' Outfits, Dresses, Slips, Skirts, &c., &c., in splendid variety, at popular prices. All orders for Dress-making promptly executed at reasonable prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th st.,
Will sell on MONDAY, Dec. 8, a large lot of

Gentlemen's Scotch Wool Shirts and Drawers,

All sizes, at $1 75, worth $3.

Ladies' and Gents' Merino Undergarments

At very low prices.

Cartwright & Warner's Celebrated Merino Undergarments

A SPECIALTY.

Ladies', Children's, and Gents' Cotton and Wool Hosiery

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th st.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT,

Will sell on MONDAY, Dec. 8, their stock of the celebrated original

Jouvin Kid Gloves,

In all the new Fall and Winter shades.
One button, $1 65; two buttons, $2.
Full lines of Cloth, Castor, and Dogskin GLOVES.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,
consisting of all the latest novelties in NECK-WEAR, ROBES, and SMOKING JACKETS, &c., &c., for the Holiday Season.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th st.,
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 8, special inducements in their

LACE DEPARTMENT,

Comprising Point, Point Applique, and Valenciennes Handkerchiefs, Capes, Collars, Barbs, and Sleeves. Black Thread and Guipure Capes, Barbes, and Fichus. Guipure, Thread, and Valenciennes Laces, Black Thread Lace Shawls, Pearl Fans and Fan Covers. French Embroidered Sets, Hamburg Edgings, Insertions, and Bands. Neck Ruchings in all styles. Roman and Gros Grain Sashes and Sash Ribbons. Ladies' Silk and Crepe de Chene Ties, in all colors. Ladies', Misses', and Gents' Hemmed and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gents' Initial, Silk, and Mourning Handkerchiefs, in all styles.
Any of the above goods are suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, and are decidedly cheaper than ever before offered.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th st.,
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 8, their entire stock of

MOURNING GOODS,

in all the newest and most desirable styles and fabrics,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FURNITURE.

T. G. Sellew.
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
BOOKS, CASES, AND FANCY DESKS.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., new class. People can attend at their convenience, and are taught to waltz separately. Send for a circular.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 3, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COHEN, No. 34 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer thereof is stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—A PAIR OF GOLD SPECTACLES. The finder will receive the reward by leaving them at No. 320 West 20th st.

DRY GOODS.

Holiday Presents.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

are offering EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS
to purchasers of
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR

Shawls.

Extra Rich VELVET and CLOTH

Polonaise, Cloaks, and Sacques.

Elegant Ready-made VELVET, SILK, AND POPLIN

SUITS.

Seal Skin

SACQUES, MUFFS, CAPES, &c.

PARIS MADE VELVET

Bonnets and Hats

from [illegible] and others.

The richest and most elegant Embroideries, Laces, Lace Goods, Wedding Trousseaus, Infants' Wardrobes, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c., that can be found in the City, and are *offered at an immense reduction from former prices.*

The above are specially adapted for

Holiday Presents.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

are offering ELEGANT NOVELTIES in
Real Axminster, Aubusson,
Berlin, and Smyrna

CARPETS

in one piece, AT NEARLY ONE HALF FORMER PRICES.

Moquettes, Royal Wiltons,
English Velvets,
Tapestry Brussels,
RUGS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.,
at extremely attractive prices.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

At Retail,

Have provided for the HOLIDAYS, and will offer during the month the largest, cheapest, and most varied collection of seasonable DRY GOODS *ever offered in this City.* EACH DEPARTMENT has been newly and largely replenished. All goods shown freely, *without importunity to purchase*, and EVERY ARTICLE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

On the CENTRE COUNTER in ROTUNDA they will make a

SPECIAL DISPLAY

Light-Colored Fancy Silks

suitable for
Young Ladies' Party Dresses,
at the extraordinarily reduced price of 75c. per yard, formerly sold at $1 50.

Also one case

Real Lyons Poplins,

Fashionable Navy Blue Shades,
Very brilliant,
at $1 00 per yard, real value $1 75. One ditto, Cloth Shades, Mode Colors, only 75c. per yard, would be cheap at $1 25.

A large invoice of Real Paris-Made

Kid Gloves.

1 Button, $1 00 per pair; 2 Buttons, (*Fancy Shades,*) $1 50.

Seamless Kid Gloves,

(*Gant Fourier*). 1 Button, $1 50 per pair, *the lowest price for Real Kid Gloves during the last twenty years.*

To insure the proper and prompt delivery of parcels, they respectfully SOLICIT A MORNING VISIT.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

Economy is Wealth.

SAVE 25 PER CENT. AND PURCHASE AT

BLOOM'S,

338 BOWERY, 338

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

PURCHASE

- All your Holiday Presents.
- All your Real and Imitation Laces.
- All your Dress and Cloak Trimmings.
- All your Jet, Pearl, and Steel Ornaments.
- All your French Flowers and Plumes.
- All your Bonnet and Sash Ribbons.
- All your Silks, Satins, Velvets.
- All your Fancy Jewelry and Fans.
- All your Ladies' and Children's Underwear.
- All your Mourning and House Robes.

WE have purchased, within the last week, some most extraordinary bargains at the late AUCTION SALES, and closed out a number of JOB LOTS of most desirable goods from some of our leading IMPORTING HOUSES, and thereby replenished each special department, and will offer, on

MONDAY MORNING.

The greatest bargains ever offered before in this market.

AN EARLY CALL IS SOLICITED.

COMPARE PRICES.

We will offer an immense assortment of REAL YAK, GUIPURE, and THREAD LACES as cheap as other houses ask for imitation. We are selling our BLACK SILK VELVETS, in spite of the scarcity at present, at half importers' prices. Good goods 75c., $1, $1 25 and upward. Best quality $2 50 and upward, worth from $5 to $8. COLORED SILK VELVETS, in all fashionable shades, 75c., $1, $1 50 and upward, worth triple the amount.

We have just opened one case of finest FRENCH PASSEMENTERIES, fur and feather trimmings, [illegible] covered fringes, Gimps, Buttons, &c. at 25 PER CENT. below LAST WEEK'S PRICES.

[illegible] superb quality, loveliest evening shades, at $1 per yard, selling elsewhere $1 25.

Silk Loops and Turquoise, all colors, 50c. per yard. New invoice of Black Ostrich tips, 25c. per bunch, worth $1.

Black and Colored, finest quality, real Ostrich tips, 50c. to $2, selling at 50 PER CENT. BELOW real value. Long Ostrich Plumes from 50c. to $10, finest goods in market.

Our stock of Fans contains many novelties in Real Ivory, Pearl, Gilt, and Ebony Sticks, some very handsomely painted and REAL LACE covered will be closed at HALF REAL VALUE. Large assortment of Sets done up in fancy boxes.

Ladies', gentlemen's, and misses' handkerchiefs of every conceivable style, most beautifully done up, suitable for holiday presents, and at PRICES to be within THE REACH OF ALL.

Elegant fringed Sashes for ladies and children; new designs in ROMAN BROCADE, JARDINIERE, AND MIGNON.

Gros Grain Ribbons, best goods 9, 12, 16, at 15c., 19c., 25c.

Sash Ribbons, 40c., 50c., 60c., and upward.

Our assortment of Polonaise Overskirts, Fichus, Capes, Vests, (Louis XIV. style,) in Lace, Organdie, Silk Velvets, &c., can not be surpassed in style or price BY ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.

All goods made on the premises under SUPERIOR SUPERVISION.

Bridal Trousseaus on hand, and made to order at short notice, and most reasonable terms.

Infants' outfits complete in all details, combining Baskets, Chemise, Bibs, Skirts, Dresses, Robes, Cloaks, Caps, Bonnets, &c., in inconceivable style and number calculated to suit all.

J. BLOOM & BRO

NO. 338 BOWERY.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H. MACY & CO.

have now on exhibition
the
LARGEST AND FINEST
stock of
TOYS, DOLLS
and
FANCY GOODS
of their own importation
ever
DISPLAYED
in
AMERICA.

Everything desirable for HOLIDAY GIFTS
can be found
at the
GRAND CENTRAL
FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT
of
R. H. MACY & CO.

A CASH DISCOUNT
of
TEN PER CENT.
is made on all purchases amounting to fifty cents and upward, of the Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods of our own importation. The goods are marked in plain figures, and this reduction is made from the market price.

A fine assortment of Russia Leather Goods, Vienna Bronze Ornaments, French Bronzes, Fine Paris Bonbon Boxes, and an unequaled stock of Dolls' Furnishing Goods in fashionable styles, that can be found nowhere else this side of the Atlantic.

All money received for orders from any part of the United States will be judiciously expended and the goods carefully packed and forwarded when ordered. To parties buying to sell again, or purchasing for Sunday-schools, Fairs, &c., we make an extra and special discount on all Holiday Goods.

Elegant Paris Fans, made of silk, satin, real thread and point lace, with gilt, ivory, pearl, shell, and sandal and violet wood sticks; Opera Glasses, Meriden Silver-ware, English Cutlery, Parisian Statuettes, Brackets, embroidered worsted patterns, Zephyrs Flowers and worsted working Materials.

The Toilet Stock comprises an unusually fine selection of Perfumes, Powder, Cosmetics, Pastilles, Hair Oils, fine Ivory Combs and Brushes, French Plate Toilet Mirrors, Dressing Cases, Soaps, Satchels, Bath Appliances, and many other articles indispensable to a lady's or gentleman's toilet.

A complete stock of imported and domestic canned and dried Fruits, Preserves, Potted Meats, Pickles, Oils, Salads, Flavorings and Relishes, Figs, Crackers, Sardines, Jellies, Sauces, and many other delicacies at prices that will astonish experienced housekeepers who have been paying high prices for these goods at grocery stores.

Full lines of Hosiery, White Goods, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Corsets, Notions, small Wares, and an immense variety of House-Furnishing Goods at popular prices. Fine Stationery, Albums, Toy and Holiday Books, Velvet Frames, Medallions, Stereoscopes, and Photographic Views, at very low prices.

This is the largest establishment of the kind in the world. Every care has been taken in the selection of goods in the European and American markets, and the prices are as low, and often lower, than the prices made by wholesale houses. Owing to the fact of importing direct, and in such large quantities, we are enabled to make and sustain these low prices against any competitors.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

FOURTEENTH STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE.
PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equaled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private *Real* Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest are payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

Bankers, No. 18 Broad st.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall st., New-York.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.

BANKS,' BANKERS,' MERCHANTS' and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., receive deposits subject to check at sight; allow Four per cent. interest on daily balances. Bills on London. Letters of Credit for Travelers.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the Principal Cities of Europe.

Correspondents in Paris:
Messrs. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
No. 33 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

DAVIDSON & BEECHER,

WESTERN LAND AND LOAN AGENTS,
No. 26 Broad st., New-York.

Parties desiring to buy or sell Western Lands, or to obtain 10 per cent. on capital, with perfect security, are invited to call on or correspond with us.

HORACE MANUEL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 31 WALL ST.,

Buy and sell on commission Gold and all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. Interest allowed on balances.

At our counter we pay the bidding price and sell at the asking price for gold, the rates being constantly reported by Gold-room indicators in our office.

HORACE MANUEL,
Of the old firm of Robinson, Cox & Co., and late of Kenyon Cox & Co.,
HENRY M. ODDIE,
Eleven years with said firms.

INDIANA STATE BONDS.

8 per cent., half yearly, New-York, three years, from Dec. 1, 1873.

Also,
INDIANAPOLIS FUNDING BONDS,

7 3-10 per cent., half yearly, New-York, twenty years, from July 1, 1873, for sale in small or large lots by
SMITH & HANNAMAN, Brokers, Indianapolis.

DAVIDSON & JONES,
BANKERS,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,

Buy and sell Stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received, subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

"THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK."

Notice is hereby given that the Union Trust Company will resume business on MONDAY, Dec. 1.

EDWARD KING, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

37	533	1,080	1,545	2,145
71	544	1,185	1,598	2,188
72	547	1,189	1,646	2,248
89	614	1,244	1,648	2,385
220	647	1,261	1,677	2,406
223	671	1,265	1,897	2,458
291	912	1,419	1,932	2,467
439	964	1,479	1,953	2,490
523	1,051	1,535	2,055	

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad street, London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, }
ELISHA ATKINS, } Trustees.
J. NORRIS ROBINSON,
Of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L. S.] Attest:
DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

$250,000.—WATER-WORKS LOAN OF THE CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

A safe and sure investment. No failure! No depreciation! No bankruptcy!

The second city (population 25,000) of importance in the State. An extensive manufacturing and business point.

Twenty-year Bonds, interest eight per cent. semi-annually in New-York; $500 and $1,000 Bonds for sale at par and accrued interest.

Circulars ready. Address
P. R. L. PEIRCE, Mayor, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dec. 7, 1873.

THE NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD Railroad Company offer for sale at par and accumulated interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company. These bonds have thirty years to run, bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

J. T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, Grand Central Depot, New-York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, Nos. 6 and 6½ TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1873. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 6 to Dec. 10, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 6th inst., and reopened Jan. 8 prox.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on first-class dwelling property, in the City of New-York.

OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

WILL BUY, ON FAVORABLE TERMS, ABOUT $60,000 in mortgages on property in the City of New-York; principals only need apply. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 181 New-York Post Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE.—BUILDINGS NOS. 520 AND 522 Broadway, near Spring st., either together or separate; size, 50x100; five stories and basement; will divide if required; suitable for any wholesale business.

JOHN F. DOYLE,
No. 27 Wall st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 388 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSES BOARDED FOR WINTER.—SIXteen miles in New-Jersey; ninety acres pasturage; best timothy hay and water; fine stabling; horses taken from and delivered in the City. Address or call on H. E. PICKERT & CO., 28 Old slip, corner Front st.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM F. M. CURRY, Hastings, on Hudson, N. Y., a medium size fleshy BAY HORSE, ten years old, with old buggy, (dash-board broken,) harness, and blanket, with curry on buckle strap.

TO LET.—BY THE MONTH, ON THE MOST REAsonable terms, new clarences, harness and horses to match, and men in livery. Address I. FARMER'S stable, No. 128 West 31st st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., Junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 388 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, NICELY furnished, to one or two gentlemen, in a strictly private family; 41st st., between Madison and 5th avs; unexceptionable reference required. Address A. B. B., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 227 WEST.—HANDsome rooms to let, with board, on second and fourth floors; suitable for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; house strictly first class.

TO LET—WITH PRIVATE TABLE AND ATTENDance, second floor on 34th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; also, elegantly-furnished suites of rooms, with or without board. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TO LET, WITH PRIVATE TABLE—A LARGE PARlor floor; ample closets; private bath-room; rooms for gentlemen, without board. No. 38 East 20th st., near Broadway.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR, CHARMINGLY FURnished, between 6th av. and Broadway, above 40th st., will be rented to dentist, physician, or other. Address L. A. B., Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

THREE LOVELY ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR above parlor, fire and light in each, to let, with or without board, (early dinner,) to gentlemen or family; references required. No. 147 West 45th st.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.

A party desiring superior accommodations and willing to pay a fair price for a liberal table, can find every requisite for a refined home. References.

PARLOR AND BED-ROOM AND SINGLE rooms, newly furnished, in private family, to let to gentlemen, without board, at No. 37 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST.,

Between Madison and 5th avs., private hotel; good accommodations at moderate price for families and gentlemen. Table d'Hote.

THIRTY FOURTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, replete with every convenience for a family; private table; house strictly first-class. Address C. D., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts., superior accommodations, consisting of two suites of apartments, (rooms all light,) with private table on reasonable terms, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34th st.—Fine suite of rooms, with or without private table; also fourth-floor front room; references exchanged.

NO. 64 WEST 36TH ST.,

between 5th and 6th avs. Elegantly-furnished parlor floor and several third-story rooms; first-class board and accommodations; very reasonable price.

NO. 15 WEST 43D ST.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF furnished rooms on second floor, also small room suitable for a single gentleman, with board, in a first-class house near 5th av.

SEVENTEENTH ST., OPPOSITE STUYVESANT Park, four doors east of 2d av.—Handsomely-furnished double and single rooms, with first-class board; terms moderate.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS; also, single rooms, to let to gentlemen, without board, in private family; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, handsomely-furnished large and small rooms, en suite or separately; private table if desired; terms reasonable; references.

BOARD—AT NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO SECond-story back rooms, southern exposure. References exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, en suite or separately, with private table or board; also family and single rooms on third floor.

NO. 105 WEST 28TH ST.—ENGLISH FAMILY desires to let their second floor and one room on third floor, furnished, together or separate, with board.

NO. 6 EAST 34TH ST.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms, with board. Private table, if desired. References given and required.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN GILSEY HOUSE AND 5TH AV.—To let, with board, elegant rooms, en suite or single; transient boarders taken.

NO. 36 WEST 39TH ST.,

One large room, handsomely furnished, to let, with board.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.

A suite of elegantly-furnished rooms on parlor floor; bath, closet, &c., with private table.

NO. 7 WEST 32D ST.

Second-story front room, handsomely furnished, to let, with or without private table; sunny exposure.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.

Two rooms and one hall room to let, with board, handsomely furnished.

NO. 148 EAST 39TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON av.—Comfortably furnished rooms, Southern exposure, with excellent table.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.

Handsome parlor, alcove, and hall room, third floor, together or separate, with board, to adults; references.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.

A suite of rooms, with or without private table.

SIXTEENTH ST., NO. 47 WEST, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly, to single gentlemen only, without board.

NO. 19 WEST 39TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board, to a family or single gentlemen; reference.

NO. 86 5TH AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without private table, or without board.

PLEASANT SUNNY FRONT ROOM, SUITAble for gentleman and wife, with board, at No. 73 West 45th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT AT NO. 21 West 19th st., near 5th av. House and location desirable in every respect.

TO LET—A LARGE DOUBLE ROOM, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.

Corner 38th st., a suite of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, water, and bath.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; also table board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—ROOMS, WITH PRIVATE TABLE AND first-class board, on second floor, suitable for gentleman, wife, baby, and wet-nurse, with exclusive use of bath-room. Address, stating price and location, A. J. M., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS FOR SALE, EXCEEDINGLY CHEAP.—No. 26 East 74th st., No. 15 East 66th st., No. 58 East 61st st., No. 18 East 57th st., Nos. 20, 22, and 45 West 56th st., Nos. 1 and 17 East 53d st., Nos. 22 and 31 West 52d st., No. 7 East 48th st., No. 128 West 42d st., No. 13 East 41st st., No. 31 West 39th st., and No. 7 West 34th st. Also, 5th av., Nos. 520, 533, 584, 624, 744, 781 and 783; $27,000 to $127,000.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 16.8 FEET FRONT, IN 38TH-ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FOR SALE CHEAP, INCLUDING GAS-FIXTURES, MIRRORS AND CORNICES, FRESCOED AND NEWLY PAPERED, AND IN THE MOST PERFECT ORDER. APPLY TO CRUICKSHANK'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 44TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house, in West 46th st., for sale, near 5th av., in fine order, and will be sold at a greatly reduced price. Possession at once.

OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

THE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 27x65x35 feet, extension, No. 18 East 57th st.; (a bargain;) others, between Madison and 6th avs., 23d to 68th st.; $25,000 to $60,000 and upward; (bargains.)

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

MADISON AV., CORNER 58TH ST.—ONE OR five superbly located building lots for sale extremely cheap; excavated ready for improvements.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

A BARGAIN.—NO. 128 WEST 42D ST. FOUR story, brown stone, 25x60x100; superior order; terms to suit. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—THE SOCIETY OF the New-York Hospital hereby invites proposals of land for the erection thereon by said Society of hospital buildings. The land offered must be located between Chambers and 23d sts., Broadway and the North River; must be of dimensions equal to not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-two full-sized City lots; possession to be given May 1, 1874. Proposals must state price, and be inclosed in an envelope directed thus: "The Society of the New-York Hospital, No. 18 West 11th st., New-York City," and be sent in on or before the 15th December next.

WANTED—WE HAVE A CASH CUSTOMER FOR A house in Fifteenth Ward; house, also, in Nineteenth Ward wanted; we have first-class merchant tailor business to offer for good real estate; principals only call.

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AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW, AT THE RINK. ☞ Holiday Season. Holiday Season. Holiday SEASON. HOLIDAY SEASON. HOLIDAY SEASON.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW, AT THE RINK. ☞ The Great Museum, Menagerie, Hippodrome OPEN DAILY FROM 12 O'CLOCK M. TO 10 P. M.

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SALVINI. FAREWELL. TO-MORROW. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 8, First and only time here of Voltaire's great tragedy,
ZAIRA,
with SIGNOR SALVINI in his grand character of OROSMANES.
SIGNORA PIAMONTE as the captive Christian maiden, ZAIRA.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, the Biblical tragedy, SAMSON.
SIGNOR SALVINI in his most powerful rôle, SAMSON.
Friday, Dec. 12, SIGNOR SALVINI as the OLD CORPORAL.
Saturday, Dec. 13, FIRST FAREWELL MATINEE.
PRICES.—Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra; private boxes (4 seats), $10; family circle, 50 cents. Seats can be had at Box-office, Academy; Schirmer's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

MRS. JARLEY'S

ONLY GENUINE WAX-WORKS!
BY THE ORIGINAL ST. PETER'S HALL AMATEURS.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, and
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12,
AT ST. PETER'S HALL, (mark the place,)
West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs.
ALL THE OLD FAVORITES, AND SOME NEW IRRESISTIBLE FIGURES!
For pure fun, nothing equals these Jarleys!
Reserved seats at Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF
MORTON COMMANDERY, NO. 4,
MASONIC KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,
RECEPTION AND TEMPLAR DRILL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1873.
TICKETS $5,
Admitting gentleman and ladies.

A limited number of tickets and boxes for sale, which may be obtained from either of the following
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
OLIVER C. BRADY, Stamp Departm't, N. Y. Post Office.
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JOSH BILLINGS,

THE GREAT AMERICAN HUMORIST,
Will deliver his side-spliting "Lektur,"
"BUTY AND THE BEASTS!"
At ST. PETER'S HALL, West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8. Come and laugh. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

THE PILGRIM.

In Bain Hall, Great Jones st., SUNDAY EVENING and every night.

Fifty Paintings valued at $100,000. Scenic effects, Lecture, Singing, and Grand Transformation Scene, more effective and powerful than any sermon, this evening at 8 o'clock.

No collection, but admission, gallery, 25 cents; parquet, 50 cents.

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$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices.
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Depots, No. 305 4th av.
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At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A FREE OFFICE TO GET SERVANTS, promptly, male or female, until suited; German, Welsh, Swedes, English, Scotch, &c., Protestant or Catholic, at the large Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; and good situations ready immediately.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl, with an American family, as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Apply at No. 316 East 34th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, fine washing and ironing at home, or to go out by the day. Call at No. 122 West 26th st., second back room.

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NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY NURSE, (American Protestant;) solicits engagements by the night, week, or month; has unexceptionable references from physicians and former patrons. Call or address, all the week, No. 150 West 45th st.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY wishes young children to teach by the hour, or would take a class of boys in a school; terms moderate. Address Miss FORD, No. 100 West 48th st.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIenced young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving; has three years' reference from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 1,098 New-York Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN as coachman; understands his business; can give best City reference. Call or address, for two days, D. B., No. 11 East 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, or as furnace tender in an iron foundry, by a young man. Call at No. 408 8th av., in the rear.

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TO LET—AT MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER County, a desirable corner residence, containing eleven rooms; plot, 210x100; stable and chicken yard; fine strawberry, grapery, and garden beautifully located; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of Mr. JOHN C. RANKIN, Agent, Mount Vernon, or of J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BLIND TOM.
STEINWAY HALL.
DEC. 10 AND DEC. 12,
AT 8 P. M.
MATINEE DEC. 13 AT 1:30 P. M.

For the accommodation of those who could not attend BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS owing to previous engagements, for the last nights of the opera he will give Three Concerts this week—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, FRIDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 P. M.

MATINEE SATURDAY, DEC. 13, AT 1:30 P. M

ADMISSION 50c. RESERVED SEATS 25c. EXTRA.

Children under nine, half price.

Tickets at the Hall and at No. 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.
LAST SIX NIGHTS
OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
Who will appear in Falconer's Irish Drama, in 5 Acts, entitled EILEEN OGE;
or, DARK'S THE HOUR BEFORE THE DAWN.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK AND
SATURDAY MATINEE, DEC. 13, AT 1:30,
EILEEN OGE.
BRYAN O'FARRELL..........MR. W. J. FLORENCE
BRIDGET MAGUIRE..........MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
With songs KILLARNEY and BARNEY O'HEA.
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 12,
BENEFIT and LAST APPEARANCE but ONE of
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 15,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU will appear in the Original Drama, depicting American Western life, entitled
KIT, or the ARKANSAS TRAVELER.
Seats secured IN ADVANCE at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
the celebrated
LINGARDS.
Horace, Alice Dunning, and Dickie, and their entire dramatic organization, in Alexandre Dumas' comedy drama, in five acts, presented for the first time in America, and entitled
DIANE!
Each evening the comedy will be supplemented by Mr. LINGARD'S new series of his famous SKETCHES, including
GRAND IMPERSONATIONS OF THE WORLD'S CELEBRITIES.
Hamilton Fish, Gen. Burriel,
Gen. Grant, Horace Greeley,
Commodore James Gordon Bennett, &c.,
and a caricature of the great caricaturist,
THOMAS NAST,
drawn on the stage in the presence of the audience.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Opens 7:15. Curtain 8 o'clock. Popular prices.
Only three nights and one matinee of the great French drama of
THE MARBLE HEART.

Sculptor's Dream. Last nights. Last matinee. Thursday, Richard III. Friday, Enoch Arden. Monday, The Dead Heart.	Edwin Adams, the popular tragedian, in his unrivaled character of Phidias the Sculptor and Raphael the Artist.	Marble Heart. Last nights. Last matinee. Saturday, Richard III. Saturday, Marble Heart matinee. Dead Heart on Monday.

FRIDAY, last possible night of ENOCH ARDEN. SATURDAY, final matinee of MARBLE HEART. MONDAY, great original character of LANDRY, in the DEAD HEART. In preparation, the most astounding, startling, and altogether sensational Christmas pantomime and musical novelty ever produced on any stage.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.
First week of the celebrated
VOKES,
in an entirely new fairy extravaganza, the
CHILDREN IN THE WOOD;
THE CRUEL UNCLE AND OLD FATHER TIME.
Produced with
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
SPLENDID COSTUMES,
UNIQUE APPOINTMENTS.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET OF 150 LADIES.
Mlle. MARIE BONFANTI.
THE LONDON MADRIGAL BOYS.
CHARMING MUSIC. LEGENDARY TABLEAUS.
BRILLIANT TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
The entire entertainment combining to form a
SUPERB HOLIDAY SPECTACLE.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. JOHN E. OWENS.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
Of the eminent comedian Mr. JOHN E. OWENS
and his own dramatic combination,
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 8 and 9.

EVENING at 8. MR. JOHN E. OWENS in Coyne's comedy of EVERYBODY'S FRIEND and Owens' specialty of FORTY WINKS.	AFTERNOON at 2. Shakespeare's comedy of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, cast to the strength of the Wood's Museum Company.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 10th and 11th,
HEIR AT LAW and FORTY WINKS.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, 12th and 13th,
POOR GENTLEMAN and TOODLES.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M.
Buckstone's comedy of MARRIED LIFE.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15—The eminent Irish comedian, Mr. T. G. RIGGS, in the IRISH DETECTIVE.

LYCEUM THEATRE,
14th st., near 6th av.
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.
A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP
AND
THE DEBUTANTE.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
The management has the pleasure to announce the engagement
FOR A LIMITED PERIOD ONLY,
of the eminent actor,
MR. CHARLES FECHTER,
who will appear
ON THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 11.

ALL THE KNICKERBOCKERS
and everybody who can will attend the
LECTURE ON EMIGRATION,
by REV. M. COHEN STUART,
of
ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND,
for the benefit of a house of worship for the Hollanders in the City of New-York,
ON THE EVENING OF THE 9TH OF DECEMBER,
IN THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH,
on 4th st., corner of Lafayette place, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets at the door. Come early and secure a seat.

A CARD.
Signor ANGELO TORRIANI (late Director of Italian opera) will resume lessons in singing on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, at the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's.
Patrons will please make immediate application.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
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PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Dec. 9.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Dec. 11.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Saturday, Dec. 13.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of ladin issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
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Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
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Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
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TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch the new and first-class iron steam-ship
GRANADA,
for San Francisco, via Straits of Magellan, on or about the 15th of December.
For rates of freight and other information, apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

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TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward issued at reduced rates by
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway

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STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 6th...... 9 A. M.	Friday, 5th...... 8:30 A. M.
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	Wednesday, 10th..8:30 A. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SEXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. (except Sundays,) connecting with trains.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
West 28th st., one door from Broadway. Begins at 8. Terminates before 11 every night. Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M., and seats may ALWAYS be secured one week in advance.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager.
Change of Bill.
Brilliant programme for this week.

MONDAY, Dec. 8, (first time this season,) Dion Boucicault's superb comedy,
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
Characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. George Parkes, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. D. Whiting, Mr. G. F. De Vere, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 9 and 11.
Mr. Frank Marshall's brilliant comedy,
NEW-YEAR'S EVE.
Characters by Mr. George Clarke, Mr. Lewis James, Mr. George Parkes, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. D. Whiting, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. J. G. Peakes, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Nellie Mortimer.

WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 10 and 12, and also for the
MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1:30 o'clock,
will be acted Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S original adaptation,
ALIXE.
Characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. Lewis James, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Chapman, Miss Sara Jewett, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Marie Gordon, Miss Minnie Conway, Miss Nellie Mortimer.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, (first time this season,) Boucicault's always favorite
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Characters by Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. George Parkes, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Mr. J. G. Peakes, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Minnie Conway, Miss Nellie Mortimer.

IN PREPARATION for speedy reproduction, with new scenes, new costumes, and several new and original effects and tableaus, Mr. Bronson Howard's dashing American comedy, entitled
SARATOGA.
Also, in preparation for early production,
An entirely new comedy.
Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M., and seats may always be secured ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8.
SPECIE PRICES. { Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents & $1 extra. Family circle, 40 cents.
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!!!
Hundreds upon hundreds unable to gain even standing room! 46,000 visitors during the weeks last past!

MULTITUDES	HOLIDAY CARNIVAL OF FUN!
THRONGING	EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
TO SEE	HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!
G. L. FOX'S	Illustrating the adventures of the merry hero on his travels. Roars of laughter every night from a myriad of delighted people.
GREATEST	RIGL SISTERS! JACKLEY TROUPE! MARTEN FAMILY! HERR LIND!
PANTOMIME!	and an auxiliary force of over 300!

The Prince Docilian..........Miss FANNY HAYWARD
The Original Humpty Dumpty..........Mr. G. L. FOX
Old One, Two, Buckle My Shoe..........Mr. C. K. FOX
*** Seats may always be secured in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7:30, commences at 8 o'clock.
SEVENTH WEEK OF MR.
LESTER WALLACK,
in the
SERIES OF OLD AND NEW COMEDIES.
MONDAY, Dec. 8, 1873,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
also SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 1:30,
will be presented with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
The
FOURTH OF THE SERIES,
Robertson's delightful modern comedy of
HOME.
Col. JOHN WHITE, his original character,
Mr. LESTER WALLACK
The performance will conclude with the amusing farce, entitled
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, EDWARD ARNOTT, W. R. FLOYD, J. B. POLK, J. W. CARROLL, J. PECK, Miss KATHARINE ROGERS, EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss KATE BARTLETT, Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, and Miss ESTELLE ROWE will also appear in this entertainment.
A legitimate five-act comedy, by Mr. Dion Boucicault, written expressly for this theatre, is in preparation.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER.
Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday matinee at 1:30.

LED ASTRAY.	EVERY EVENING, Until further notice, the HIGHLY EMOTIONAL and BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL COMEDY, in five acts and six tableaus,	LED ASTRAY.
LED ASTRAY.	LED ASTRAY! Written by Mr. Dion Boucicault, author of London Assurance, Old Heads and Young Hearts, &c., &c. This work has been composed by this eminent dramatist for the UNION SQUARE THEATRE, to embody the leading features of the company.	LED ASTRAY.
LED ASTRAY.	COSTUMES, SCENERY, and PROPERTIES ALL NEW.	LED ASTRAY.

Characters by Misses Rose Eytinge, Kate Claxton, Eliza Weathersby, Emily Mestayer, Kate Holland, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, and Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, McKee Rankin, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley.
SATURDAY, DEC. 13, MATINEE OF LED ASTRAY.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE
GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR DRAMA,
GENEVA CROSS.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

TAMMANY HALL, 14TH ST.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock.
MYRTLE DE LA HOOKE BOONE, aged sixteen, will deliver a lecture, entitled "My Experience as a Canvasser," and observations on many subjects. Panic prices. Admission, 15 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents.

LECTURES.

MRS. E. VANDERPOEL WILL LECTURE ON MONDAY, the 8th inst., at Robinson Hall, No. 18 East 16th st. Subject, "How Women Live in New-York." Mrs. WESTMORELAND, a Southern authoress, will be present, and read. Tickets 50 cents. Commences at 8.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
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LOCAL MISCELLANY.

POLICE COURT FINES.

HONEST AND DISHONEST OFFICIALS—A CONTRAST WORTH LOOKING AT.

For years past the fines received at the Controller's office from the Clerks of the Police Justices have been very small indeed, although the fines paid to these officials are known to have been very large. Of course, the retention of these monies by the Clerks was not done without the consent and approval of their masters, the Police Justices, and there are many who believe that the Clerks did not retain the fines for their own personal benefit, but that the whole amount, or the greater portion thereof, was handed over to the Justices. One thing is certain, that very little of the fines inflicted and paid made its way into the City Treasury. From September, 1870, to the middle of the present year there was scarcely a dollar received from either of the Police Courts, but since June last, out of the amount received for fines, a small portion has been paid to the Controller, perhaps about fifteen per cent. of the sums received. The returns of the Clerks of the new Police Justices for a portion of the month of November show a marked contrast to those furnished by their predecessors. The following are the amounts reported to the Controller as received:

The Tombs Court, from Nov. 11 to 30	$330
Jefferson Market, from Nov. 12 to 30	638
Essex Market, from Nov. 12 to 30	354
Yorkville Court, from Nov. 19 to 30	162
Harlem Court, from Nov. 4 to 30	135
Total	$1,619

This amounts to about an average of $500 per week, while the average weekly receipts from the old Clerks, as far as can be ascertained, for the previous portion of the year, did not amount to $40, while in the years 1871 and 1872 there were no receipts. Essex Market Police Court, over which Justice Shandley presided, and of which his brother was Clerk, returned $192 as the amount of fines received for the ten months of 1873, up to and including October, while, as will be seen from the above statement, $354 have been returned in three weeks by the new Clerk. The Tombs Court made a return for the months of June and July only, amounting to $220. In three weeks under the new Justices the fines paid have been $330. Jefferson Market Court returned from July to September, 1873, $272, and in nineteen days of November the new Clerk has returned $638. The returns from the Yorkville Court have averaged, from June, 1873, about $100 a month, but in eleven days, from 19th to 30th November, the receipts for fines have been $162. Under an old system of book-keeping, adopted in the Controller's office in 1859, the accounts for fines have been kept in the names of the respective Clerks of the courts, instead of in the name of the court itself. The Clerks having been changed from time to time, there is some difficulty in ascertaining the exact amount received for each district. There may, therefore, be some slight error in the amounts given above as received from the old Clerks, but nothing which could materially alter the facts. The figures may be taken as substantially correct. In future the accounts will be kept in the name of the respective courts.

THE ACCUSED ENGINEERS.

CONCLUSION OF THE INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The trial of Messrs. Horton and Sutton, examining engineers of the Sanitary Squad Police, was concluded before Police Commissioner Gardner yesterday. The accused were charged by a German society of engineers with withholding certificates from competent engineers, and granting certificates to incompetent persons on being bribed. Joseph Young, an engineer, testified that he had been examined by Horton, and he gave Mr. Loughlin, who examined boilers for Sutton, a $10 bill. McLoughlin said it would be all right. He was re-examined, when he gave Horton $3, and received his certificate. He was told to give the $10 by his brother-in-law, August Schultz. Schultz was placed on the stand, and contradicted Young's evidence. Robert James Isles, President of the United Engineers' Society, testified that Bernard, President of the German Society, wished his society to join in the prosecution of Horton and Sutton. The matter was referred to a committee, who decided not to have anything to do with the affair. Never heard from any of his men that they had been imposed on by Messrs. Horton and Sutton. Did not think there was any truth in the charges.

Commissioner Gardner said the case would be referred to the full Board of Commissioners, and a prompt decision rendered.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday, Mayor Havemeyer presiding. After receiving communications from various departments relative to the estimate for 1874, resolutions were adopted appropriating $7,500 for blank-books and stationery, and $5,900 to pay the clerks in the District Attorney's office for the balance of the year. On motion of Controller Green, the unexpended balance of the excise moneys of 1872 was distributed as follows:

New-York Dispensary, $750; Northern Dispensary, $750; North-eastern Dispensary, $750; Eastern Dispensary, $750; Demilt Dispensary, $750; Yorkville Dispensary, $750; Harlem Dispensary, $750; Central Dispensary, $750; German Dispensary, $1,000; North-western Dispensary, $750; Western (for Women and Children) Dispensary, $750; Union Dispensary, $500; Manhattan Dispensary, $500; New-York Homeopathic Dispensary, $750; Bond Street Homeopathic Dispensary, $2,000; North-eastern Homeopathic Dispensary, $750; New-York Homeopathic College, $750; Western Homeopathic Dispensary, $750; Yorkville, $500; Harlem, $500; New-York Dispensary, (Diseases of the Skin,) $500; New-York Dispensary (Chest and Throat,) $500; Infirmary of New-York College of Dentistry, $500; The Five Points Mission, $1,000; Five Points House of Industry, $1,000; Ladies' Union Relief Association, $4,000; Orphan Asylum, Prince and Mott streets, $5,000; Sisters of St. Dominic Asylum, $3,000; German Hospital, $2,000; New-York Homeopathic Surgical Hospital, Hahnemann Hospital and New-York Medical College for Women, $1,000; St. Vincent's Hospital, $2,500; St. Francis' Hospital, $3,000; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, $2,000; Prison Association, $3,000; New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, $1,800; St. Joseph's Home, $1,800; New-York Female Assistance Society for Sick Poor, $2,000; Lying-in Asylum, Marion street, $1,500; St. Luke's Home for Aged, $1,500; New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, $1,000; Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, $1,000; Chapin Home, $1,500; New-York General Institute, $1,500; Society for Indigent and Crippled, $1,800; Sisters of Mary, Protestant Episcopal Church, $1,000; House of Mercy, Houston street, $4,000; Sheltering Arms, $2,000; Colored Orphan Asylum, $2,000; Home for Friendless Women, $1,000; Howard Mission, $1,000; Home for Aged in charge of Little Sisters of Poor, $1,500; Ladies' Depository, $500; Samaritan Home, $750; Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, $2,500; St. Elizabeth Hospital, Thirty-first street, $1,000; New-York Juvenile Guardian Society, $1,300. Total, $79,450.

The board then adjourned.

THE WESTCHESTER LIBEL SUIT.

At the opening of the Circuit Court at White Plains, yesterday morning, J. O. Dykeman, of counsel for Mr. Francis E. Eldridge, charged with the publication of a libel on Mrs. Lucy Ann McMahon, addressed the jury on behalf of his client for upward of an hour. In the meanwhile, a consultation between the other counsel engaged in the case, on the part of the plaintiff and the defendant, Rev. Robert Holden, took place, and agreed upon a compromise and complete settlement of all the suits involved in the matter, seven in number. An agreement was signed by the several parties interested, that all the suits on all sides should be withdrawn, all the letters written by Mrs. McMahon to Eldridge and to Mr. and Mrs. Holden, and all the letters written by Eldridge to Mrs. McMahon, about a bushel, should be destroyed in the presence of the counsel engaged. It was decided by them on all sides that Mrs. McMahon, at the time of writing the letters to Mr. Eldridge, was laboring under an impaired mental condition; that no suspicion rested upon any of their minds in regard to Mrs. McMahon's chastity, or her unblemished reputation as a wife and mother. On the other hand, it was conceded that Rev. Mr. Holden, in delivering the letter of Eldridge and verbal message to Mr. McMahon, did so from a sense of duty, being actuated in the matter by a desire to keep from the public an exposure of the facts which he had become acquainted with from Eldridge. The stipulations entered into were put in shape and confided to the care of Ex-Judge Cochrane, preparatory to being placed on file among the records of the court, and the concluding scene of committing the letters and papers connected with this famous case of alleged libel, blackmailing, and exposure of family secrets to the flames in the yard in the rear of the Court-house, was carried out, to the great satisfaction of all concerned.

POLICE LODGERS.

During the week ending Dec. 5, 7,504 vagrants were lodged in the various station-houses through the City. The Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth and Twenty-second Precincts sheltered, every night, from sixty up to ninety persons each. The number of males taken in each night averages about 800, and the number of females about 220, leaving the total number of males sheltered during the week, 5,816, and the total number of females, 1,688.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

During the present week the business transacted by Surrogate Veeder was as follows: Wills proved—Anna R. Taylor, William Ferguson, John T. Mendall, John V. Hess, Daniel F. Chilson, Mary Madden, Asher S. Kellogg, and Arthur H. Edey, all of the City of Brooklyn; John F. Stoddart, of the Town of Kearney, Hudson County, N. J. In the will of Mary Madden appears a legacy of $200 to the Hospital of St. Vincent de Paul. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Jas. Wells, Miles Doody, Bridget Grady, William Maloney, George Kraetel, Ellen Fogerty, Dennis Low, Cornelia J. Stevens, Anthony O. Carroll, Samuel Adams, Thomas Lynch, Ann Sugrue, and Michael Melay, all of the City of Brooklyn; Hiram Corry, of the town of Flatlands; Louisa Powell, of Jersey City, N. J. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Jennie E. Davis were granted to Maria Davis, her mother; of Emeline J. Gardner and John F. Gardner, Jr., to John F. Gardner, their father; of Wm. A. Wells and James Wells, to James Thomson; of Isabella L. Taylor, to the Brooklyn Trust Company.

THE PASSAIC DISASTER.

FUNERAL OF COUNCILMAN M'LEAN—COMMENCEMENT OF THE INQUEST YESTERDAY—THE BUILDING NOT CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO THE ARCHITECT'S SPECIFICATIONS.

The funeral of Councilman George McLean, who was killed by the fall of the new building just being completed by Albert Spear, at the corner of East Main street and Washington place, Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, will take place to-day. The services will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon from the St. George's M. E. Church, on Bloomfield street, adjoining the residence of deceased, and will be presided over by Rev. Dr. Levens, of the First Presbyterian Church, though other clergymen will participate. The Common Council, which has adopted resolutions of regret, condolence, and respect, will attend in a body, wearing mourning, and pall-bearers will be selected from among its members. The body will be returned to the house at the conclusion of the services, and will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery on Monday for interment. The public buildings were yesterday draped in mourning out of respect to the memory of deceased.

The inquest was commenced yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the Town Hall, before Coroner Sproull and a jury. The building, both outside and within, was heavily draped in mourning, and a large crowd filled the room in which the examination took place. The first witness called was Mr. Jacob F. Vanorden, a builder, whose office is opposite the fallen building. He testified that he was sitting in the window at the time of the accident, and saw the building fall. Mr. Wm. Barclay had just passed, and Councilman McLean, seeing him on the opposite side of the street, had crossed over to meet him. McLean was in the act of reaching out his hand to greet Barclay when his attention was attracted by the cracking of the building, and he looked up only in time to be struck on the forehead by the falling timbers. For some moments previously the building had been creaking in the wind. As a builder, the witness thought that the first story of the new building was entirely too weak to be safe. The uprights were not sufficient for a building of the size of the one in question, and the beams all ran in one direction. The girders were all of Georgia pine, and as the building progressed witness had not thought it safe.

Richard Terhune, the physician who had examined the bodies of both the gentlemen killed, gave the details of his examination.

Edward McDonald testified that he had been standing by the news-stand on the opposite corner when he saw the building fall. Mr. Barclay had only passed him a moment before, and had stopped to speak to Mr. McLean. He heard the building crack and saw McLean look up.

The most important evidence, and that which reflects strongly on the constructors of the building, was given by the next and last witness.

Mr. James H. Carpenter, of Newark, the architect, testified as follows: I drew the plans for Mr. Albert Spear, but was not employed as supervising architect. The plans were made about a year ago, and provided for a two-story building with a French roof. I have seen the building a number of times, but have not examined it. It conformed in some respects to the plans, but not altogether. The first and second floors were to be divided into rooms, and the third was to be a large hall. The cellar was to have been constructed with dividing walls, and the beams were to have run longitudinally instead of laterally, as was the case in the upper stories. One more story was added to the building than was provided for and the columns in the centre called for by the plans were omitted; there were to have been columns under the girders, but I saw none in the frame; I also saw that the partitions had not been put in; had they been in, and the beams in to act as braces, the building would have stood; had the beams been in longitudinally instead of laterally, they would have acted as braces; I also noticed that piers had been placed in the cellar instead of the walls provided for; I never had any conversation with Mr. Spear about the matter; the parties on the first floor were to have been 3 by 12 inches, and in front 6 by 12 inches, and the posts 8 by 8 inches, and in the front centre 8 by 16 inches; had I planned for the additional story, I should have made them still heavier; I think the posts were by the specifications to have been of iron, but had they been 8-inch posts, or 6-inch oak posts, I think the building might have been safe; Mr. Spear said that the specifications were too expensive; I do not know what was done, and never examined the building at all in detail. A copy of the original plan of the building was here shown for the information of the jury.

Edward Morrill, who had been in charge of the building from Sept. 12 to Oct. 4, was called, and testified as follows: The building had been commenced and the first tier of beams laid when I took charge, and on my leaving the building was up, except the last beams and the French roof; there were temporary lateral braces in, and I was afraid if they were removed before the floors were in, the building would fall; there were no braces in except temporary ones; I think too small timber was used in the back and rear of the building; the posts, however, I believed to be strong enough; I think the removal of the braces and the force of the wind together caused the fall; had the foundations and floors been in, the building would have stood; the girders were at first too light, and, on my advice, Mr. Spear secured heavier ones; I only superintended the building under the general direction of Mr. Spear; the timbers on the first floor were smaller than those ordered in Mr. Carpenter's estimates, and those on the upper floor larger; I do not remember to have heard any of the workmen express any fear of the fall of the building. At this point it was decided to postpone the inquest until Tuesday evening, when it will be concluded. In Passaic, among all classes, there is a feeling against Mr. Spear, the owner of the building, and should the evidence taken yesterday not be refuted the matter will be pressed before the courts.

ECHOES OF THE REFORM CAMPAIGN.

The Eighteenth Ward Council of Political Reform held a meeting at its rooms, No. 200 East Eighteenth street, last evening, Elias F. Hall in the chair. Resolutions introduced by the Executive Committee, declaring that the Council regards the conviction and sentence of William M. Tweed as a signal triumph for the cause of political reform, and that in the beginning that has been made in the punishment of the robbers of our Municipal Treasury, all good citizens have occasion to be gratified that justice is once more restored to her proper place of dignity and power in this Metropolis, were unanimously adopted. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the re-election of the old board, viz.: President, S. S. Marbury; First Vice President, E. F. Hall; Second Vice President, Wm. Radde; Secretary, Thos. McDowell; Treasurer, John Miller.

THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY.

In the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, Judge Benedict presiding, the Grand Jury yesterday presented indictments against Edward Butler and William Callaghan for smuggling cigars on the steam-ship City of Merida. Also one against Henry R. Prentiss, a Post Office route agent, for embezzling letters. The Grand Jury were then discharged. Oscar F. Wainright, convicted of perjury, was again brought up for sentence, which, however, was postponed until next term. The recognizances of Ex-Senator Graham, indicted for embezzling the funds of the Wallkill Bank, and John Moon, indicted for embezzling money at the New-York Post Office, were declared forfeited, but will probably be renewed.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.

The cases of Jay Cooke & Co. and the Union Trust Company were called, yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, but were adjourned over until Saturday next. During the two weeks ending on the 6th instant, Benjamin P. Todd, the Journeymen Printer's Co-operative Association, and Oliver P. Carpenter filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy. Moses Cohen, Samuel Rosenbaum, Joseph F. Davis, George C. Rich, A. M. Rich, David E. Hawkins, Francis Kerlbach, John King, Moses W. Sporborg, Frederick Nusbaum, William W. Hebberd, Charles Weedling, Frank Dunker, William Lese, Minnie Schurck, Philip Tobias, The Glenham Company, Bernard Marx, Jacob Goldenhorn, James J. Lawler and Benhern Bernhamer were adjudicated involuntary bankrupts, and John Schuster received a discharge in bankruptcy.

ACCIDENTS ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.

Within the past few days a number of accidents have occurred on the Erie Railroad. A laborer, named John Hitch, in the employment of the company was run over on Friday at Tremont, a station near Port Jervis, and was killed instantly. He had had not been paid his wages for two months, and his family were in such destitute circumstances that they were obliged to go to Port Jervis to look for assistance. John Connors, a switch-tender in the Erie Yard, Jersey City, was run over yesterday, and had one of his legs cut off, and Arthur Hives, a brakeman on the Erie coal train, had one of his arms so badly smashed on the same day, while coupling cars in Jersey City, that amputation will be necessary

MASS FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE OCEAN DISASTER.

A solemn requiem mass for the repose of the souls of Théophile Jonanique and his wife, who were lost with the Ville du Havre, was celebrated yesterday at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in Twenty-third street. A casket, heavily draped in black, was arranged in the centre aisle, and was surrounded by tapers, the services being conducted over it the same as if the bodies of the victims were present. The mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Ferrier, assisted by Rev. Father Tournier, deacon; Rev. F. Guichetean, sub-deacon, and Rev. E. Aubrie. The choir of the church, accompanied by the organ, rendered the music, which consisted of plain Gregorian chants.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, DEC. 7,
3 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE VIRGINIUS QUESTION.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF GEN. SICKLES.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—A cypher dispatch from Madrid says the Cuban question is again grave. Minister Sickles to-day tendered his resignation as Minister, in consequence of a disagreement about the Spanish complications. This disagreement has existed for some time.

It is understood that in the recent negotiations Secretary Fish acted directly with President Castelar, ignoring Minister Sickles and disapproving of his imperative tone.

The *Correspondencia* says they have had frequent disagreements before. There was almost a rupture with Mr. Fish on the occasion of his correspondence attending the remanding of Bidwell from Havana and the Howard case, when Mr. Fish ignored Sickles, and dealt directly with the Spanish Minister. It is generally said in diplomatic circles that the good offices of the British Minister accomplished a settlement, but now, as Mr. Fish proposes further concessions, Sickles resigns.

The Cuban authorities demand that the Virginius be delivered at some Spanish or Porto Rico port at the discretion of Soler, the Colonial Minister, there to await arbitration.

The opposition to President Castelar is culminating in a Cabinet crisis. The whole Spanish Press indignantly protest against the tone of President Grant's Message, as an impertinent interference in Cuban affairs, which is really none of his business.

The cause of the Cabinet crisis is the charge that Castelar panders to America. The situation here springs from the astounding ignorance, haughtiness, and pride of the people. The feeling is intensely warlike.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Marshal Hart issued 167 licenses, and received $299 50 last week.

The bill of exceptions in the case of William M. Tweed will, it is stated, be sent to the District Attorney on Monday.

Mr. Alex. Winchell, LL. D., last evening delivered his third lecture on geology at the Cooper Institute. The subject was "The Reign of Ice."

On Tuesday last a new arrangement was made by the Post Office authorities in this City by which Hartford, New-Haven and Springfield are accommodated with another mail a day from this City.

Alexander Bennett was yesterday arrested and taken to Ludlow Street Jail, upon an attachment issued against him by Judge Freedman, for refusing to obey the order of the Superior Court directing him to pay alimony to his wife.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works makes the following statement of public moneys received by that department during the week ending yesterday: for Croton water rents and penalties, $23,584 23; for tapping Croton pipes, $83; for vault permits, $258 17; for sewer permits, $100; for sewer pipe sold to contractors, $831 75. Total, $24,857 14.

BROOKLYN.

Burglars broke into the factory of N. B. Law, at Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, early yesterday morning and succeeded in opening a safe, from which they stole $200.

The application made by the citizens of the village of East New-York for a supply of water from the City of Brooklyn has been denied by the Board of City Works.

The trial of Ex-City Treasurer Sprague, set down for Monday, has been put off until the 18th inst. District Attorney Britton will be engaged in defending himself against the charges preferred by the Committee until about that time.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

It is understood that some prominent New-Yorkers have been examining and surveying a section of Mott Haven with a view of establishing a mammoth milk depot there, which is to be the terminus of the milk trains from the country.

Major Gen. James W. Husted has received an order from head-quarters at Albany for the organization of a battalion in the towns along the Hudson River. The battalion will consist of four companies, one to be raised in each of the following places: Yonkers, Sing Sing, Peekskill, and Nyack.

STATEN ISLAND.

Samuel Martin, colored, aged sixteen, was captured yesterday at Stapleton, by Officer Roman, charged with stealing $22 in greenbacks from Frank Dailey. Justice Garrett committed him to the Richmond County Jail for further examination.

Extensive preparations are now being made by scientific engineers at Fort Wadsworth, Clifton, for testing some of the largest rifle-bore guns at target-practice, and also for making observations of the time occupied by the different projectiles in reaching the targets. The experiments will probably commence some time during the coming week.

Thomas Maddock and Thomas Dusenbury, two New-York thieves, were captured yesterday by Officer Ambrose, of the County Police, upon a charge of burglary in entering the office of the works at Fort Wadsworth, Clifton, and ransacking the premises. They did not succeed in obtaining any plunder, but Mr. Cocroft, the Superintendent of the works, made a complaint against them, and they were accordingly arraigned before Justice Garrett, at Stapleton, and committed to the County Jail in default of $1,000 bail each.

NEW-JERSEY.

The force at the Cummings Car Works, Jersey City, has been cut down to twenty-five men.

The average daily applications for relief in Hoboken is 200 persons. The Poor-master estimates the cost at $6 per capita per month.

The wife of Assemblyman-elect James K. Sellick died on Friday evening at her residence, North Bergen, of diphtheria, which has been epidemic for some time in the vicinity.

The Jersey City Young Men's Christian Association restaurant will commence supplying meals at five cents and soup at five cents a quart for the poor on Monday. They have leased a portion of Kepler Market for the purpose.

Geo. B. Dewitt was committed to jail in Trenton yesterday in default of $700 bail, to answer a charge of stealing a horse and wagon from Mrs. Sarah Hunt while she was in church on Tuesday night in Titusville, N. J. The stolen property was found in his possession.

Peter McCord, the teamster who was accidentally hung between two beams at the slaughter-house in Communipaw on Thursday, has since died He did not recover consciousness, and the post-mortem examination revealed the fact that death was caused by a fracture of the base of the skull.

A crowd of street Arabs in Jersey City yesterday assaulted a number of New-York boot blacks who were seeking patronage at five cents. One of the strangers, an old man, named John La Vogue, was struck on the head with a brick by a newsboy named Ebenezer Denning, and severely injured. Denning was arrested.

The Newark avenue property owners in Jersey City have drawn up a series of resolutions and a protest against the confirmation of the assessment for the West Newark avenue improvement, and it will be presented at the next meeting of the Board of Public Works. It is signed by a large number of the owners, and will probably have a majority of them.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Oceanic, for Liverpool.—Everett Frazar, Mrs. Frazar, Master E. Frazar, Jr., infant, and nurse, Capt. Ashmore, Mrs. Ashmore, Bernhard Bergér, Master Arthur Bergér, Miss Ida Lehmann, Mrs. A. A. Millward, Master Wm. Millward, Miss Clara Price, Mrs. R. M. Ebbs, Walter Ebbs, Miss Bessie Ebbs, Simon B. Paige, Mrs. Paige, Wm. Bedford, Jr., Dr. F. P. Cleary, F. W. Nash, S. D. Caldwell, R. Muller, W. H. Mills, Robt. Woodward, Dan Castello, C. D. Waller-Wray, H. S. Tilghman, Robert Wright, Richard Morrison, A. C. White, E. W. Parsons, Chas. J. Goodman, H. Courtenay, Chas. W. M. Coote, S. L. Prager, Wm. Rodh, Rev. Thos. Penrose, Edwin Cannington, John Miller, Charles A. D. Miller, Alejo De la Torre, Carlos De la Torre, Julio Restrepo, Geo. Stacy, Mrs. Stacy, J. M. Bellew and man-servant.

In steam-ship Magnolia, for Savannah.—Mrs. Thompson, Miss Ritchie, James C. Douglass and servant, Miss Douglass, Miss H. Davies, Miss L. Davies and maid, F. H. Davies, Frank Peppard, Hermandes Kaur, Col. A. Tracey, wife, and two children, F. Van Dorn, Mrs. Hatch, infant, two children, and nurse, Mrs. E. Ketchum, infant, child, and nurse, P. J. Ryall, wife, child, and nurse, F. W. Saunders, P. Predigam, Miss Sophia Grinebaum, Chas. Perrigo, wife, and child, Mrs. Mary Ryan, James Johnson, Leonard Gammng, Henry Ohlandt, Miss Ella Smith, Wm. McDougall, Wilson Welch.

In steam-ship Victoria, for Glasgow.—W. J. Guilliett, John Hudson, James Macartney, James Wood, Henry Murray, Rev. Robert Smyth, T. H. Walker, Jr., James Morrison, R. Pow and lady, Thomas Keeper, Miss Maggie Somerville, R. A. Cooke and lady, Fred. Tornely, Rev. Benj. Schneider and lady, Rev. A. D. Rose, Lady Rene and child, Mrs. Scott, Miss Carmichael, Miss MacDonald, John Long, Mrs. Long, Master Long, and 100 steerage passengers.

In steam-ship City of London, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Brown, Rev. J. Kroeger, R. Buckley, T. Allison and wife, W. A. Truesdale, John W. Black, John Norris, Col. Geo. Lockley, Thomas Ashworth, Martin M. Nichols, D. J. Lawrence, Mrs. W. J. Cowan, G. Wilton, John Hickey, Hugh Meehan, Hugh A. W. Ferguson, F. Warren, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Jackson.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—W. Dunouy, W. A. Sardman, J. B. Aken, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Smith, J. Dwyer, Mrs. Des Bois, C. M. Brainerd and lady, Dan. Murphy, Thos. Carrigan, R. Norton, P. Norton, J. Johnson, John Sawyer, Jas. Murphy, P. Clark, R. Ford, Chas. Nostrand, F. Toler, John Forgeld.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—Hon. and Mrs. Thos. Williams and two Misses Williams, Mrs. Rivers, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Poole and child, T. Kamesky and child, Mrs. Ray and two Misses Ray, Miss De Courcey, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Hogan, Blaney Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dyer, G. M. Parsons, Mrs. Johnson, son, and infant, Miss Wakefield, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Miss Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, child, and maid, W. B. McAlpine, A. Edwards, Alfred J. Ostheimer, Jno. Woodside, Miss E. Benedict, two Misses Dooling, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Sealing and son, H. F. White, T. B. Fagarty, Mrs. White, Mrs. Nolan, Mr. and Miss Wilcox, H. A. Spalding, H. M. Cohen, S. T. Hallis, Mrs. M. McAleer, T. Miller, C. M. Kellock, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Denman, C. E. Wilde, W. Feilness, Ed. Martin, J. R. Lyman, R. G. Hughes, L. Zabriskie, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Raymond, J. E. Woodward, Mrs. Ingersoll, J. G. Whetmore, R. H. Richards, G. Chapman, C. Bolton, J. O. Sherwood, L. B. Abdell, C. A. Dickenson, Miss Kent, W. L. Kent, S. L. Kent, Miss N. F. Parter, Mr. L. De Pennevek, Mr. F. Herbert, Mr. and Miss Walkey, W. H. Kenny, F. M. Hotchkiss, F. Russell, Mrs. L. De Carlo and child, J. P. Robinett, Rev. A. S. Hark, Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Capt. Mecklenburgh, Mrs. Taylor and maid, two Misses Taylor, Col. and Miss Ommanney, Mr. Blakeman, Miss Blakeman, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Swift, L. Gault, D. Richardson, H. F. Williams.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Sykes and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Morse and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Crabtree, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Grant, Mr. Blake, Mr. Job, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Rossiter, Mr. Bertran, Mr. McNulty, Mr. Dabcovich, Miss Eliza Loy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:11 | Sun sets....4:33 | Moon rises. 7:51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.9:51 | Gov. Island.10:40 | Hell Gate..12:02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 6.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Oceanic, (Br.,) Kiddle, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. H. Sparks; City of London, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Deutschland, (Ger.,) Ladewigs, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; France, (Br.,) Thompson, London, F. W. J. Hurst; City of San Antonio, Pennington, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; George Washington, Whitehead, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Magnolia, Kempton, Savannah, Ga., William R. Garrison; General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Richmond, Lawrence, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; S. F. Phelps, Grumley, Philadelphia; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon & Co.; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Albemarle, Read, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Bristol, Wallance, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Middlesex, Buell, New Haven, Conn., Rackett Bros.

Barks Thomas Brooks, (new,) Waugh, St. Jago and Guantanamo, Waydell & Co.; D. McPherson, (Br.,) Doody, Malaga, F. W. Whitney; Olga, (Ital.,) Bennato, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Sandy Hook, Barstow, Havana, Cuba, J. E. Ward, Edye & Co.; Martin Cilento, (Ital.,) Lauro, Naples, J. C. Seager; Niord, (Norw.,) Jurnelsen, Dunkirk, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lavinia, (Br.,) McKenzie, St. Johns, N. F., R. P. Currie & Co.

Brigs Spray Bloom, (Br.,) Ganion, Barcelona, Zuricaldi & Arquimbau; Dauntless, Coombs, Lisbon, Miller & Houghton; Peter Roberts, (Br.,) McDonald, N. S., C. W. Bertaux; J. L. Brown, Hall, Antwerp, J. W. Schmidt & Co.; James Davis, Padrop, Matanzas, Cuba, Carver & Barnes; Dora, (Br.,) Delrix, St. John, N. B., Bowring & Archibald; A. M. Knight, Davis, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham & Co.; E. H. Williams, Tucker, Matanzas, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. Rubeni, (Br.,) Secord, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Louis Walsh, Costa, Havana, Cuba, Rachett Brothers; Morning Light, (Br.,) Shelon, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Montreal, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Nov. 20, and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Nov. 25, lat. 49 25, lon. 30 30 passed a Spanish steamer bound E.; Dec. 2, lat. 42 40, lon. 52 50, passed a schr.-rigged steamer bound E.; 3d, lat. 42 38, lon. 58 20, stopped and supplied schr. Henry W. Brown, of Marblehead, with oil; 5th, lat. 40 50, lon. 67 50, passed steam-ship Olympia, hence for Glasgow; 6th, 120 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed a German steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Garrett, Liverpool Nov. 22, via Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and 247 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Dec. 2, lat. 23 33, lon. 51 19, passed bark George Naathilda, bound E.; same date, 5:30 P. M., lat. 42 21, lon. 54 19, exchanged signals with an Inman Line steamer bound E.; 5th, 9:30 A. M., 223 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; same date, 11:30 A. M., 200 miles S. of Sandy Hook, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Iowa, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow Nov. 19 and Moville 20th, with mdse. and 2 cabin and 39 steerage passengers, to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Read, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship America, (Ger.,) Bussius, Bremen Nov. 13 and Southampton 22d, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Ship Huguenot, (of Boston,) Peterson, Bremen 46 ds., in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Anchored off Sandy Hook for orders, and will proceed to Brunswick, Ga.

Ship Abigail, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Raymond, Liverpool Nov. 3, in ballast to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Ship Atlas, (Nor.,) Larsen, Cardiff Oct. 28, in ballast to master. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Mary Falconer, (of London,) Richard, Sagua, 9 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Bark J. L. Wiewire, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Sydney, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Bark Finn, (Nor.,) Dartmouth 52 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Constantia, (Nor.,) Tallaksen, Barrow 27 ds., in ballast to master. Is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Esio, (Aust.,) Zack, Liverpool 45 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark San Domenico, (Ital.,) Doders, Hamburg 69 ds. in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Vassalo, (Ital.,) Fragevsi, Antwerp 48 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Serug, (Aust.,) Stuck, Amsterdam 58 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Ellsworth, (of Boston,) Wass, New-Dieppe Oct. 9, and Deal 26th, in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Fasce, (Ital.,) Zicatinio, London 35 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Eureka, (Dan.,) Kellgaard, London Oct. 13, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Palermo, (of Annapolis,) Purdy, Hamburg 66 ds., with empty barrels to Heney & Parker. Made a southern passage and had fine weather.

Bark Figlia, (Ital.,) Calesti, Antwerp 61 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Slavia, (Aust.,) Tripcovich, Dublin 36 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Made a southern passage and had fine weather.

Bark Martin, (Ger.,) Pust, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Bark Marianna Ferro, (Ital.,) Antola, Grimsby 59 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Shawmut, (of Boston,) Small, Buenos Ayres Oct. 20, with hides to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Farmiglia, (Ital.,) Valle, 50 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Nellia, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Marseilles 84 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Emiles, (of Trinidad,) Marshall, East Harbor, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to Russell Bros.—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Left in port, bark Windsor, for Boston in 4 ds. The bark Mary Rideout, from New-York, went ashore Nov. 17 in a heavy gale from S. S. E., and was obliged to throw overboard part of cargo to get vessel off; extent of damage not ascertained.

Brig La Cayenne, (of Halifax,) Parker, Demerara 19 ds., with sugar to J. Laycraft & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Cleta, (of Halifax,) Miller, Belize, Hon., 15 ds., with logwood and cedar to Wm. Jex.

Brig Mary E. Pennell, (of Harrington,) Eaton, Fernandina 10 ds., with lumber to H. F. Trumbull—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Mary Chilton, (of Plymouth,) Davis, Aux Cayes 26 ds., with coffee and logwood to A. Nones—vessel to Latasa & Co.

Schr. Clara Montgomery, Krabel, Aspinwall 24 ds., via Pensacola, with yellow pine to G. Wessels.

Schr. Titania, (of Salcombe,) Ryder, Santos Oct. 5, via Hampton Roads Dec. 3, with coffee to order—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. Betsy and Ann, Hughes, Morehead City, N. C., 4 ds., with railroad ties to Thos. G. Benton.

Schr. Island Belle, Stimpson, Eastport, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

WIND—Sundown, light, N.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Deutschland, for Bremen; Franklin, for Antwerp; Oceanic and Lord Clive, for Liverpool; Victoria, for Glasgow; City of San Antonio, for Galveston; General Meade and Geo. Washington, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Old Dominion and Benefactor, for Richmond; E. C. Knight, for Washington; Fanita, for Philadelphia; ship John Bertram, for London; bark May Flower, for Barbados.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Arr. steamers Aries, from Philadelphi; Glaucus, from New-York; Nereus, from New-York; ships Timour, from Calcutta; Jean Ingelow, from Calcutta; barks Smyrnite, from Smyrna; Zingarella, from Goree; brig Planet, from Cape Haytien; schr. Lucy Holmes, from Miragoane.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 6.—Sld. steamer Titian, for Galveston, steamer Equator, for Philadelphia; schr. L. S. Davis, for Savannah.

Arr. steamer James Adger, from New-York; steamer Mercedita, from Boston.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—The steam-ship Cleopatra arr. here this morning from New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—Arr. steam-ship New-Orleans, Clapp, from New-York.

Dec. 6—Sld. steam-ship George Cromwell, Crawford, for New-York.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 6.—The schr. Sadie F. Calder, from Cow Bay, N. B., for Boston, is off Portland Light coming in, with foremast head and maintopmast gone.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 6.—Arr. steam-ship Vanguard; ships New-Wabeno, Toledo, and Ophir, from Liverpool; ship Mogul, from Dort. The Ophir is ordered to Charleston. Bark Gorsen, from Liverpool.

Sld. steam-ships Huntsville and San Jacinto, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; America, for Baltimore, and Somerset, for Providence.

Cld. barks Josephine, for Buenos Ayres; Arracan, for Bremen; brigs Gerhordsen, for Emden; Idog, for Montevido; schr. Enchantress, for Satilla River. M. E. Femenck, for Darien.

Arr. ship May Flower, from Liverpool.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 6.—Arr. brig Grace Lathrop, of Provincetown, Gonaives 14 ds. for Boston; schrs. Trade Wind, Thomas Hix, and Monticello, New-York, for Boston; Mollie Porter and J. G. Curtis, Virginia, for do.; Nellie Belle, Elizabethport, for do.; M. B. Mahoney, Port Johnson, for do.; Henry, Philadelphia, for do.; Amos Walker, Baltimore, for Portsmouth; Flora King, Weehawken, for do.; Lizzie W. Hannam, Virginia, for Portland; Sinaloa, New-York, for Machias; R. Leach, Port Johnson, for Rockland; Eddie F. Treat, Port Johnson, for Lynn; Annie W. (Br.,) Providence, for St. John; Planter, Boston, for Providence; Minnehaha, Boston, for Mosquito Inlet; A. M. Cloutman, Tenants Harbor, for New-York; A. C. Watson, (Br.,) St. John's, for orders, to Providence; Lucy Baker, Bangor for orders. Sld. schrs. Minnehaha, Decatur, Oakes, and A. M. Cloutman. 9 A. M.—Wind northerly, fresh; overcast.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Cromwell Line steam-ship New-Orleans, Capt. Clapp, hence Nov. 29, arr. at New-Orleans Friday evening, Dec. 5, having made the fastest run on record from this City to New-Orleans. She left New-York on Saturday, Nov. 29, at 3:45 P. M., and crossed the bar and went to sea at 5:30 P. M. She crossed the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, reaching the city same evening at midnight. Time from bar to bar, 5 ds., 22½ hours, and from city to city 6 ds., 8 hours, 15 minutes.

The bark Charlotte and Anna, (Ger.,) Kervin, from Liverpool, arr. 5th, is consigned, cargo to Woodruff & Robinson, vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Oct. 24, Wm. Mulldeheim, a seaman of Stettin, aged 23 years, fell from the main rigging to the deck, and died 12 hours after of injuries received.

SPOKEN.

By brig Posthaller, Nov. 22, lat. 38 16, lon. 65 25, bark Norah, of Boston, from ——, for ——.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The following vessels have sld. for American ports: Java, Krageroe, Alpha, and Nymphen.

The following vessels have arr. from American ports: William Hutton, Per Dubrovacki, Grad Karlovak, Neptun, Lizzie Williams, Atlantic, Princeton, Ada Barton, Dragon, George B. Doane, Paolina, Sea Drift, Assyria, Polina, Lady Dufferin, Queenstown, John Gladstone, and Giovannia.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Baltic Lloyds steam-ship E. M. Arndt, Capt. Felberg, from New-York, Nov. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., for Stettin via Havre and Copenhagen, arr. at Havre at 10 o'clock A. M., Dec. 4.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 6.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Cuba, Capt. Moodie, and the Williams & Guion Line steam-ship Wisconsin, Capt. Freeman, from New-York Nov. 26, for Liverpool, have arr. here, the former at 9 o'clock last night and the latter to-day.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,
502 and 504 Broadway,
OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
LADIES' FURS,
INCLUDING A VERY EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SEALSKIN FURS,
IN ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES, AT GREATLY
REDUCED PRICES.
502 & 504 BROADWAY.

C.W. FRENCH'S
NO. 569 BROADWAY,
PRINCE STREET CORNER.
GREAT
REDUCTION
IN
FINE
FURNISHING
GOODS
FOR
THIRTY DAYS,
TO
REDUCE
STOCK.
C. W. FRENCH,
IMPORTER OF
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
AND FINE FRENCH JEWELRY.
NO. 569 BROADWAY, PRINCE ST. CORNER.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
SILVER PLATED-WARE
AT AUCTION,
Entire Stock of the Old Established House of
Wm. J. Miller, No. 12 Maiden lane.
(Established 1833.)
Will be sold at auction to close the business at the old stand, No. 12 Maiden lane.
The sale will commence TUESDAY, Dec. 9, at 10 o'clock, and be continued daily until all is sold.
The Stock is large and complete, consisting of AMERICAN and ENGLISH GOODS plated on White Metal and Nickel Silver, also FINE SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY.
The well-known reputation of this house presents a rare opportunity to obtain at auction SILVER-PLATED GOODS of a reliable quality.
Goods delivered in the City and Brooklyn, and packed for shipment.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO
No. 23 Maiden Lane,
(Branch Store, No. 27 E. 15th St.,)
WILL SELL, UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS,
CLOCKS, BRONZES,
MUSICAL BOXES, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., AT A GREAT
REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES.

REDUCTIONS.
LONDON DRESS SCARFS,
50 CO.
ENGLISH WINDSORS,
$1 50.
REYNIER'S DOG-SKIN GLOVES,
$1 50.
WARD'S,
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
AND
BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

★ No. 652 Broadway. ★
WEDDING PRESENTS
and HOLIDAY GOODS.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Ve J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.
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KALDENBERG'S
MEERSCHAUMS
Selling at reduced manufacturers' prices. Stores, No. 6 John st., up stairs, [illegible]

KURTZ
[illegible] tion to portrait photography.

BRADLEY, PRAY & CO.,
Carriage Manufacturers,
No. 558 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK,
OFFER AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES FOR THE WINTER SEASON. NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF
BERLINS, LANDAUS,
COUPES, BROUGHAMS,
Patent Octagon-Front Coupes and Landaulets,
ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND AT PRICES SUITED TO THE TIMES.
SLEIGHS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR James Goold & Co.'s CELEBRATED Family Sleighs, OF WHICH WE HAVE A FULL STOCK, INCLUDING THE PATENT Landau Sleigh, NEW THIS SEASON, MAKING A PERFECTLY CLOSE SLEIGH FOR UNPLEASANT WEATHER AND EVENING USE.
ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF Portland Sleighs AND CUTTERS FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

REDUCTION.
CARPETS.
CROSSLEY'S
WHOLESALE STOCK.
GREAT BARGAINS
AT RETAIL.
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, $1 50 per yard
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 per yard.
ENGLISH INGRAINS, 50 cents per yard.
OIL-CLOTHS, 35 cents per yard.
FLOOR AND CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, &c., for the Holidays, at low prices.
NOW IS YOUR TIME.
J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,
NO. 336 BROADWAY AND NO. 221 6TH AV.

NOVELTIES
IN
SOLID SILVER.
Articles useful and ornamental; Forks and Spoons, in sets; Fancy Articles at low prices, in boxes; Services for tea, dinner, and dessert; Centre-pieces, Bowls, and Epergnes to match; Bibles, Prayer-books, and Hymnals, richly bound and decorated with silver. Also a very fine assortment of Silver Jewelry, new fashions. The largest and richest stock ever shown in New-York now offered at retail.
Gorham Manuf'g Co.,
NO. 1 BOND ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.
No. 6 Maiden Lane,
In addition to their usual display of
Fine Fancy Goods,
of London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna manufacture, have received
A Large Consignment of
Rich Jewelry,
Made to order, but not delivered in consequence of the panic, consisting of
Sets and Half Sets,
OF
Coral, Stone Cameo, Amethyst, Pearl, All-Gold, &c., &c.
Lockets, Necklaces, Bracelets, Sleeve Buttons, &c., &c.
All of finest workmanship and warranted.
Entire stock must be closed out within thirty days. Every article marked in plain figures, and much less than cost.

Holidays.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE
Rattan Goods.
New and Elegant Designs.
Work Stands, latest French and German Styles; Slipper Racks, Wall Baskets, Chairs, &c.
Comprising a most complete variety for
Holiday Gifts,
Manufactured by the
Wakefield Rattan Co.,
36 CANAL AND 120 FRIEND STS.,
BOSTON.
New-York Sales-rooms,
No. 3 Barclay St., and
No. 8 Park Place.
Also for sale by all first-class dealers in Furniture and House Furnishing Goods throughout the country.

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George Goulet & Co
REIMS
THIS IS NOW PRONOUNCED THE MOST POPULAR BRAND OF FINE CHAMPAGNE IN THIS MARKET.
J. RIFFLARD'S SONS,
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FURNITURE.
CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS
HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION
THE LARGEST STOCK OF NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS EVER IMPORTED.
EXTRAORDINARY SPECIALTIES,
SELECTED IN PARIS AND VIENNA BY
ONE OF THE FIRM.
PAINTED WINDOW-SHADES IN BEAUTIFUL TINTS.
657 & 659 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES
NEW STYLES FOR THE FALL TRADE, IN
Glass, Gilt or Bronze,
AT 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
No. 686 Broadway.

FURNITURE!
LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ROUX & CO.,
NO. 827 BROADWAY.
JUST IMPORTED,
FANCY WORK-TABLES, JARDINIERES,
LIGHT DECORATED AND GILDED CHAIRS,
JEWEL CASES,
[illegible]
AT LOWER PRICES THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE
THE WAR.

F. BOOSS & BROTHER
HAVE OPENED A
RETAIL DEPARTMENT
FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY,
and offer a fine assortment of
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
FURS,
AT A REDUCTION OF
20 and 30 Per Cent.
Sole Manufacturers of the
PATENT LE GANT MUFF.
NO. 449 BROADWAY.
Between Howard and Grand sts.

Unprecedented Success.
Importers' Combination,
537 BROADWAY, NEAR SPRING ST.,
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.
SPECIAL SALE AT RETAIL BY DOWN-TOWN IMPORTERS.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Ladies will please call early to avoid the rush.
REMEMBER THE NUMBER,
537 Broadway, near Spring st.
IMPORTERS' COMBINATION.

HAZELTON
PIANO-FORTES,
GRANDS, SQUARES, AND UPRIGHTS.
Unrivaled for richness, power, and delicacy of touch and tone.
[illegible]
WAREROOMS, 34 & 36 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW-YORK.